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HOW TO STUDY

THE OLD TESTAMENT:

IN A SERIES OF QUESTIONS

By S. M. A.

GENESIS TO FIRST SAMUEL.

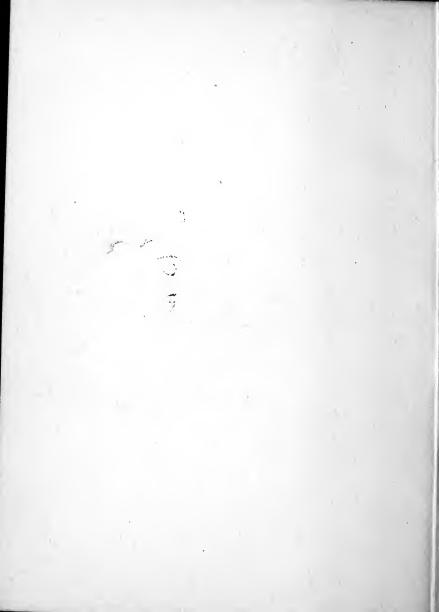


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HOW TO STUDY THE OLD TESTAMENT:

IN A SERIES OF QUESTIONS

By S. M. A. lefander

FIRST SERIES.

FROM GENESIS TO FIRST SAMUEL.

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EDWARD O. JENKINS,
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ROBERT RUTTER, BINDER, 84 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y. The object of these questions is to teach the history of the Jewish people, in its connection with the Psalms, prophets, and New Testament. Those who fail to study one part of the Bible with another, miss much of the interest of the Book, as well as the grand aim of the whole. There are those who ignore the Old Testament as unspiritual and unpracticable. To such the example of our Lord should be enough. He constantly instructed the people in the Old Testament; and in his very last hours with his disciples, after his resurrection, we are told, that, beginning at Moses, and all the Prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. "Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures."

Much of the New Testament, which consists so largely in quotations from and allusions to the Old Testament, must be a dead letter to those ignorant of the connection of such passages. The Epistle to the Hebrews is an enigma to those unacquainted with the Jewish ritual. The record of the sacrifices and services of the Jewish Church are God's own illustrations of the atonement and way of access for sinners to Him. The Passover, the daily bloody sacrifices, the brazen serpent, the Tabernacle, all set forth the "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world."

The recorded experience and biography of the Old Testament are but illustrations of the principles laid down in the New Testament. Idolatry and self-sufficiency invariably

meet with punishment and defeat; while loyalty to God and simple faith in him overcome the greatest difficulties, and meet a glorious reward. In view of all this, shall we neglect the command of our Lord given with particular reference to the *Old Testament*, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me."

These questions were prepared for a class of young ladies. If they have any merit, it is in their simplicity. Any good they may have done has been through the influence of the Holy Spirit, who blesses the truth in answer to prayer.

The books used by the class referred to are very simple, Smith's Old Testament History, Kitto's Bible Illustrations, a good Bible Dictionary, and Phillip's Scripture Atlas. Above all, the Bible itself, studied with the marginal references.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

LESSON FIRST.

THE BIBLE.

What is the meaning of the word Bible?
How did God first reveal His will to men?
How long after the Creation was the first written word?
Twenty-five hundred years.

On what occasion? Ex. 20.

By whom and on what was it written?

Where have we the record of the next revelation? Ex. 24:4-7.

Where was the law deposited? Deut. 31:24-26. Were there other copies made? Deut. 17:18-22. What book was afterwards added? Josh. 1:7, 8.

The law afterwards was placed in the temple.

In whose reign was it lost?

Who found it and read it? 2 Kings 22:8-13.

What king cut up part of the sacred roll and burnt it?

Jer. 36:23.

His punishment? Jer. 36:30, 31.

Copies during the captivity? Dan. 9:13; Zech. 7:12.

Uncertain whether there were any definite collection of psalms and prophets before the captivity.

How many books in the Old Testament? How many in the New Testament? How many different authors?

About forty.

How long was the work of revelation going on? Sixteen hundred years.

In what year was the work of revelation completed?

Which are the prophetical books of the Old Testament? Which are the poetical? Which are the historical? How many of the authors were kings? Who were poets?

What warrior? What herdsman? What fisherman? What tent-maker? What tax-gatherer? By whom was the Old Testament compiled?

By Ezra, who was head of the great synagogue of 120; including Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and the prophets Haggai and Zechariah, who lived during a period of one hundred and twenty-five years, down to the time of Simon the Just, B. C. 300.

Malachi seems to have lived after, and his book was added to the Canon, which was all completed in the time of Simon the Just.

What was the Septuagint translation?

It was a translation of the Hebrew Old Testament into Greek, made at Alexandria, under the direction of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, for the great library at Alexandria.

NOTE.—There is a distinct and remarkable testimony to the antiquity of the five Books of Moses in the Samaritan Pentateuch, which has existed in a form entirely separate from the Jewish copies, and in a character totally different from that in which the Hebrew Bible has been for many years written. It has been preserved and handed down by a people ever hostile to the Jews.

What division of the Scriptures did Ezra make? Law, Prophets, and Psalms.

Did this division exist in the time of our Lord? Luke 24:44.

Did our Lord sanction the Old Testament? John 10:35; John 5:39:

How do we know that the Bible comes from God? 2
Tim. 3:16, 17; 2 Peter 1:20-22; Gal. 1:11, 12;
1 Cor. 2:13.

In what way was the Atonement by Jesus Christ set forth in the Books of Moses?

What is the great object of the Bible?

What commandment have we in John 5:39.

Was it the Old Testament that he meant?

LESSON SECOND.

THE TEMPTATION AND FALL.

Probable extent and situation of the Garden of Eden? In what respects was man made like God? What restriction was placed on his will and appetite? What do we know of the devil's origin?

(These passages are not conclusive.) Rev. 12:7-9; 2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6.

By what names is he known? I Peter 5:8; Matt. 12:24; Rev. 20:2; Matt. 13:39; Matt. 4:3; John 12:31; Eph. 2:2; Col. 1:13.

His character? John 8:44; 2 Cor. II:14; Eph. 2:2. What form is he capable of taking? 2 Cor. II:14.

What do we know of his power over us? 2 Tim. 2:26; 2 Cor. 11:3; 2 Cor. 4:4; Matt. 13:19-39; Mark 4:15; 1 Peter 16:20.

Give some examples of his power over men in the Bible? How did he approach Eve?

- 1. By undermining her confidence in God.
- 2. By putting the temptation in the most ensnaring light, the only temptation that could be put to a perfectly holy being, by ambition to be as God's.

What was the sin of first parents? Punishment of their disobedience? Was it physical death alone?

How did their change of nature show itself at once—towards God?

NOTE.—This fear and dislike of God has been in the hearts of men ever since. Dread of meeting God alone. Dislike of prayer. Rom. 8:7.

Consequence of Adam's sin to the whole race? Rom. 5:12, 17-21.

Since our nature is fallen and corrupt, how are we to be restored? I Cor. 15:22; John II:25; I John I; 7-10.

What gracious promise was given to Adam?

Probable institution of sacrifice?

How are we to conquer such an enemy to our souls as Satan? Eph. 6:11-17; James 4:7; I Peter 5:8, 9.

What promise have we of victory? Rom. 16:20; James 4:7; Eph. 6:11.

How did Christ show his power over the devil? Matt. 4:11; I John 3:8; Heb. 2:14.

Why were Adam and Eve driven from the Garden of Eden? Gen. 3:22.

When is the tree of life again mentioned? Rev. 22: 1-4.

LESSON THIRD.

THE SAVIOUR IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

There are many predictions and promises of a Saviour in the Old Testament, the meaning of which would be

doubtful, but for the quotation and application of them in the New Testament.

What promises were made to the Patriarchs of a Saviour?

To Adam, Gen. 3:15; Rom. 16:20; Rev. 12:7, 8.

To Abraham, Gen. 12:1-3; Gal. 3:7-9; Acts 3:25, 26; Gen. 22:15, 18; Gal. 3:16.

To Isaac, Gen. 26:4; Heb. 11:17, 18.

To Jacob, Gen. 28:14.

Judah, Gen. 49:9, 10; Heb. 7, 14; Rev. 5:5.

What proof have we that they believed and rejoiced in a coming Saviour? John 8:56.

How was the Saviour as our Atoning Sacrifice set forth in the Old Testament? Ex. 20:24; Heb. 7:27; Lev. 16:15-22; Heb. 9:11-14; Num. 21:8, 9; John 3; 14, 16; 12:32.

What was Balaam's prophesy? Num. 24:17.

Christ as our prophet? Deut. 18:15-18; Acts 7:37.

Covenant with David? 2 Sam. 7:13; Ps. 89:28.

How do we know that these prophesies refer also to the king of Christ? Acts 13:22, 23; Ps. 2:6-12; Luke 1:32, 33; Rev. 2:27; Ps. 24:7-10.

How are the Atonement and Priesthood of Christ foretold in the Psalm?

Ps. 22:1-18. Luke 22:41-44;

Ps. 110:1-4. Acts 2:34, 36; Heb. 1:2.

Ps. 118:22, 23. Matt. 21:42.

How is Christ set forth in the prophets?

Is. 7:14-16. Luke 1:26-34; Matt. 1:22.

Is. 9:6, 7.	Is. 11:1-5.
Is. 53.	Acts 8:28–33.
Is. 61:1-3.	Luke 4:14–17.
Dan. 9:26.	Matt. 20:28.
Zech. 9:9.	John 12:14-15.
Zech. 13:7.	Matt. 26:31.
Zech. 13:1.	John 19:34; Heb. 9:14.
Mal. 3:1.	Matt. 3:10, 12.

What reference to and importance did our Lord make of these passages? Luke 24:27; 44:46.

LESSON FOURTH.

CAINITES AND SETHITES.

Who were the sons of Adam?

Why was the offering of Abel more acceptable than that of Cain?* Heb. 11:4.

Was there anything in the things offered that made one more acceptable than the other? Heb. 9:22.

What fearful effect of her own sin did Eve see in her firstborn?

What son was given to Adam in the place of Abel?

What distinguished the descendants of Cain? Gen. 4: 19-22.

Their moral qualities?

What did Cain say of his punishment?

What gracious promise did God give to Cain? Gen. 4:7.

NOTE.—This passage has been ingeniously explained. "The sin-offering lieth at the door," representing Christ the Saviour in the attitude of a servant, who in Eastern countries lies at his master's door. "He took upon Him the form of a servant."

What are the only distinguishing characteristics recorded of the Sethites? Gen. 4:26; Gen. 5:21-23.

What two divisions of mankind are represented by the Cainites and Sethites?

What does the history of the Cainites show?

That unsanctified civilization has no power to elevate?

NOTE.—The Cainites were one hundred and fifty years in advance of the Sethites.

To what did the great length of human life seem to tend?

Note.—The ages of nine men are given; the average of their ages, nine hundred and twelve years.

What good reason for their longevity at this early period? What do we learn of these people in Jude 14, 15?

LESSON FIFTH.

THE FLOOD.

What seems to have brought the guilt of the world to a climax? Gen. 6:1, 2.

Who were the sons of God?

See also Job 1:6. Children of Seth; daughters of men;

descendants of Cain. This union seems to have produced a race of giants.

What is said of the universal corruption? Gen. 6:12, 13. Murder seems to have been common. Gen. 6:11. What resolve did God make? What faithful man was found?

Even in the darkest times God has always had his witnesses on the earth.

How is Noah described? Gen. 6:9; 2 Peter 2:5. What directions for the ark did he receive? How large was the ark?

547 feet long, 91 feet broad, 47 feet high.

Age of Noah at the time of the flood?
What is said of his obedience?
What led him to his obedience? Heb. 11:7.
How may his faith be described? Heb. 11:1.

Meaning of Gen. 6:3? "I will take from man the life that I gave to him, but I will spare him one hundred and fifty years."

How did the people probably regard Noah?

What does our Lord say of the state of the world at his second coming? Matt. 24:38, 39.

What were gathered into the ark?

Why more clean than unclean animals?

On account of sacrifice.

How long were the waters upon the earth? Where did the ark rest?

What do we infer from his staying seven days, and then another seven days?

How long was Noah in the ark?

His first act in coming out of the ark?

How did God show his approbation and acceptance of it?

What blessing was repeated to Noah?

What was the first direction for the use of animal food?

What new law enacted against murder? Gen. 9:5, 6.

Who were the sons of Noah? Peopling of the earth?

(See "Smith's Old Testament," chap. v.)

NOTE.—Not all who helped to build the ark were saved in it. To be saved, they had to go in by the door, according to the command of God. So, in these days, many who help to support the church, by giving their money, attending the worship, even respectful attention to preaching, who will be lost at last, and why? Because they refuse, or neglect to accept personally, the Saviour in the way of God's appointment. John 10:7-9.

What will be the state of the world at our Lord's second coming? Matt. 24:37; Luke 17:26.

LESSON SIXTH.

THE CALL OF ABRAHAM.

A. M. 2009; B. C. 1996. TWO YEARS AFTER THE DEATH OF NOAH.

For what purposes were the Jewish people chosen and separated from the nations of the earth?

- I. To make them the receptacle of the Word of God. Rom. 3:1, 2; Deut. 4:7, 8.
- 2. Through them to raise up a deliverer for the whole world—Jesus Christ.

From which of the sons of Noah was Abraham descended? Who was his father?

What other sons had Terah?

Nahor and Haran, who seem to have died in Ur, of the Chaldees. Haran was the oldest of the three, and the father of Lot. Abraham seems to have married Sarah, his half-sister? Gen. 20:12.

What was their religion? Josh. 24:2.

From what event does the history of the Jewish people begin?

"From the Call of Abraham."

What do you mean by the call of Abraham? Acts 7: 2, 3.

Did God give him any particular directions as to his journey?

When did Terah die?

How old was Abraham at this time? Gen. 12:4.

Where did God next appear to him?

What promise did he make?

To what does Gen. 12:3 refer? Gal. 3:7-9; Acts 3: 25, 26.

What was Abraham's first resting-place in the promised land?

What other events afterwards made this place so noted?

It was the burial-place of Joseph. Josh. 24; Deut. 27; John 4. (See the map.)

To what place did Abraham next come?

Where did he build his first altar?

What drove him into Egypt?

Was this a trial of faith, and why?

Why was Egypt exempt from famine?

What trouble caused him to leave Egypt?

What is said of his prosperity while in Egypt? Gen. 13:

To what place did Abraham return? Gen. 13:3.

What do we know of the riches of some of the men in these early times? Job. 1:1-3.

How many armed men had Abraham in his household? Gen. 14:14.

How was he regarded among the people of the land? Gen. 23:6.

Did he own any land? Acts 7:5.

What prevented Abraham and Lot from living together? What proposal did Abraham make?

What may we learn of the character of Lot from the choice of Sodom?

What is said of that country physically?

What is said of the moral condition of the people?

LESSON SEVENTH.

THE FIRST WAR.-Gen. 14.

What trouble soon befell Lot?
What relation was Lot to Abraham?
What brought on the war?

Certain kings beyond the Tigris and Euphrates probably at a former period invaded the country east of the Jordan. They had been in subjection for twelve years, when they attempted to throw off the yoke; they were assisted by the king of Sodom, etc. Chedalaomer was victorious, and took Lot prisoner.

Who brought the news to Abraham? What did he do? Who did he take to help him?

These kings were no more than *sheiks*, or chiefs of small districts.

The result? Gen. 14:15, 16. On Abraham's return who met him? Gen. 14:18. Who was Melchizedek?

Was he a Jew?

No; he was one of those examples of the worship of the true God outside the chosen family.

Where is he afterwards mentioned, and how long after? Ps. 110:4; Heb. 7:11.

In what respects was he like Christ, and a type?

- 1. Not being of the Levitical tribe?
- 2. Superior to Abraham. Heb. 7:6, 7.
- 3. Not only priest but king.
- 4. His beginning and end unknown. Heb. 7:3.

What does the apostle mean by saying, without father, without mother, etc., of Melchizedek?

Simply that they were unknown.

Did Abraham take any of the spoils, and why not? Gen. 14:21-24.

What did God, upon this, promise to be to him? Gen. 15:1.

Why did Abraham's faith waver?

What definite revelation and promise did God make? Gen. 15:4, 5.

What was to be the boundary of the land?

What is said of his faith? Gen. 15:6.

What was foretold of his descendants?

- 1. Bondage of 400. Gen. 15:13.
- 2. Their recovery with great wealth.
- 3. Their return in the fourth generation.

When were these promises fulfilled?

1st. Ex. 12:40, 41. 2d. Ex. 12:36; Deut. 1:7, 8.

What ceremony sealed the covenant? Gen. 15:17, 18.

This was an ancient form of sealing the covenant. The animal was cut in pieces, and the two parties passed through the pieces. The significance of the sign was, that if either broke their agreement, they should suffer like the victim.

Who was Hagar? Gen. 16.

Who was Ishmael?

How long after the birth of Ishmael was Isaac born? Compare Gen. 16:16; 21:1.

What promise did God make to Abraham when he was ninety-nine years old? Gen. 17.

His change of name?

Meaning of Abram?

Meaning of Abraham?

What sign was instituted which included children in the covenant? Gen. 17:10-12.

What has taken its place in the Christian church?

What warrant have we for the baptism of infants in the Bible?

The circumcision of children in the old dispensation, of which the new is but an extension.

Baptism administered to whole households? Acts 16:15; 1 Cor. 1:16.

LESSON EIGHTH.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM.-Continued.

Example of Abraham's hospitality? Gen 18.

Why did he dwell in tents?

What distinguished guest was of the party? Gen. 18:22.

What led the Lord to trust and confide in Abraham? Gen. 18:17-19. Compare Ps. 25:14.

First example of intercessory prayer? Gen. 18:23-33; James 5:16.

What is essential to true prayer? Mark 11:24; James 1:5, 6; John 14:14.

Are sincere prayers always literally answered? 2 Cor. 12:7, 8.

Who is our great intercessor? Heb. 7:25; 9:24.

To what part of the country did Abraham next journey? Gen. 20: 1.

Meaning of Abimelech? "Father king?"

The name seems common to the Philistine kings, as Pharaoh was to the Egyptian kings. Here Abraham dwelt for a long time. This was his fourth resting-place. His treaty with Abimelech shows his importance.

Value of wells of water?

Where was Isaac born?

How long from God's first promise of seed to Abraham was Isaac born?

Twenty-five years.

Cause of Hagar's Exile? Gen. 21:9, 10.

How did Abraham feel about it?

Why did his hopes centre in Ishmael?

What comfort did God give to him? Gen. 21:12.

What did he promise about Ishmael? Gen. 21:13.

Were his blessings temporal or spiritual?

How old was Ishmael when he was expelled from his father's house?

Fifteen or sixteen years.

LESSON NINTH.

ABRAHAM.—Continued.

What was Abraham's crowning act of faith? Gen. 22. What circumstances made this command most mysterious? What confidence had Abraham in God's power to perform his promise? Heb. 11:19.

How was his obedience rewarded? Gen. 22:16, 17.

What is our first duty to God?

What has he commanded us to do in order to be saved? John 3:16-18.

Will any other act of obedience take the place of this or avail us while this is neglected?

How do we know that Abraham knew of a coming Saviour? John 8:56.

It may be, that the atonement and the doctrine of substitution was illlustrated and explained to him on Mount Moriah.

Where did Sarah die?

At what age?

She lived thirty-seven years after the birth of Isaac.

What purchase did Abraham make of the children of Heth?

Describe this transaction? Gen. 23.

NOTE.—All transactions of a public kind were transacted at the gate of the city, in the presence of witnesses. Abraham shows on this occasion the same independence of character which he showed to the king of Sodom. This burying-place was the only possession of Abraham in the promised land.

To whom was Abraham afterwards married? Gen. 25. To whom did he leave his property?

What provision did he make for his other children? Gen. 25:6.

When did he die?

At what age?

Who buried him, and where?

What title had he? 2 Chron. 20:7; Is. 41:8; James 2:23.

What hope cheered him amid all his wanderings. Heb. 11:10.

How do we know that he was not disappointed? Luke 16:19-31; Matt. 8:11.

SUMMARY OF THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM.

Abraham, father of a multitude—descended from Shem, son of Terah—two brothers, Haran and Nahor—native

place, Ur of the Chaldees—left Ur with his father, brothers, and Lot, his nephew—came to Haran, where Terah died—went from Haran to Shechem, in the land of Canaan—next to Bethel—driven by famine into Egypt—returned to Bethel—he and Lot separate—Lot chooses Sodom—Abraham lives for some time at Mamre or Hebron, where Ishmael is born—then goes to Beersheba, where Isaac is born—from this home Ishmael is expelled—twenty-five years after he has his great trial of faith—Sarah dies at Hebron—Abraham dies at Beersheba, and is buried by his sons Isaac and Ishmael, at the age of 175 years.

LESSON TENTH.

ISAAC AND JACOB .- Gen. 24.

What provision did Abraham make for Isaac's future welfare and marriage?

Why did he not want him to marry among the Canaanites? What direction was afterwards given to the chosen family? Deut. 7:3, 4.

Who was the servant probably sent on the important errand? Gen. 15:2.

To whom was he sent?

Who lived at Haran. Gen. 24:10.

A stationary branch of the family, consisting of Nahor, who had eight sons by Milcah. One of these sons was Bethuel, the father of Laban and Rebekah.

What seems to have been their worldly circumstances? What was the character of Isaac?

How is a meek and quiet spirit regarded by God? 1 Pet. 3:4.

NOTE.—He is always classed with Abraham and Jacob. We know less of him than of them.

Who were his sons?

How did they differ in personal appearance? In character?

Meaning of Esau?
Meaning of Jacob?

These children were given in answer to prayer. Gen. 25:21.

How old was Isaac when they were born? Gen. 25:26. How long had he been married?

Twenty years.

Was Abraham still living?

NOTE.—Abraham was 175 years old when he died. Isaac was born when Abraham was 100 years old; married when he was forty years old. Twenty years after, Jacob and Esau were born, making Abraham 160 years old when they were born. So the boys would be 15 years old when Abraham died.

How did Jacob and Esau differ in pursuits? Gen. 25:27. In character?

What interesting transaction brings them before us? Gen. 25:30.

What were the privileges of the first-born?

Headship of the tribe, temporal and spiritual; possession of a great part of the property. In Jacob's case, head of the chosen family.

How does the Bible condemn the sin of Esau? Heb. 12:14.

To whom does the apostle compare those who sacrifice eternal blessings for temporal? Heb. 12:16, 17.

After this, what gross deception did Jacob practice? Gen. 27.

What seems to have been the prevailing sin and weakness in the family of Rebekah?

It had been revealed to Rebekah before the birth of the children that the younger should serve the elder.

Was this any excuse for her deception?
What is stated in verse 13?
In what did Isaac's blessing upon Esau consist?
When was the prophecy? Gen. 27:40.
Fulfilled? 2 Kings 8:20; 2 Chron. 21:8.
In what other instances was God's sovereignty shown in choosing the younger before the elder?

LESSON ELEVENTH.

LIFE OF JACOB.—Continued. Gen. 28.

To escape the vengeance of Esau, where was Jacob sent? Gen. 28:5.

The same journey which Eleazar of Damascus took with camels and attendants, Jacob travels alone and on foot (Gen. 32:10), fleeing for his life—night comes on—and, with a stone for his pillow, he goes to rest.

His remarkable vision?

Under what name did God appear to him? Gen. 28:13.

"This was probably the turning-point in the life of Jacob. Brought up at home—his mother's favorite—under the influence of his more powerful brother, he bid fair to grow up a narrow-minded, deceitful man. But the discipline that was to make him a man, had now begun. Cut off from home, separated from his mother (whom he probably never saw again), he was ready to appreciate the friendship of the God of Abraham and his promises."

What dedication did he make? Gen. 28:20, 21. At what age was he at the time?

About seventy-seven.

What memorial did he set up of his son? Gen. 28:22.
What did he call the place?
Meaning of Bethel?
To what place did he come?
In whose family did he live?
Character of Laban?

What agreement did he make with Laban? Gen. 29: 15, 16.

NOTE.—Eastern custom required that not even a relation should eat the bread of idleness.

How many years did he serve Laban for his wives?

How many children had he during his sojourn in Laban's house?

Eleven sons and one daughter.

NOTE.—It is quite remarkable that all of the twelve patriarchs, except Benjamin, were born outside of the land of promise.

After the birth of Joseph, what wish did Jacob express? Gen. 30:25.

What command did he receive from God? Gen. 31:3. How did he leave Laban?

What was the principal cause of Laban's pursuit? Gen. 31:30.

Did Laban recognize the true God?

What do we know of these household gods, or teraphim?

There is no evidence that they were worshiped, but kept as a kind of charm or for divination.

What kept Laban from injuring Jacob? Gen. 31:24. When did he overtake him?

What did they set up as a memorial of their covenant? Gen. 31:45, 46.

Meaning of Mizpah?

What new danger now threatened Jacob?

What encouragement did he receive from God? Gen. 32:1.

What is said of the offices of angels? Ps. 91:11; Heb. 1:7, 14.

What arrangement did he make of his forces? What means did he take to appease Esau?

What did he first do in his distress? Gen. 32:9-12.

Give an account of his wonderful conflict and victory with the angel?

Who was this angel? Hosea 12:34.

LESSON TWELFTH.

THE EDOMITES.

Where did Esau go after his interview with Jacob? Gen. 32:16.

Do we hear of him again? Gen. 35.

Who are his descendants?

Who were the natives of Mt. Seir? Gen. 14:6.

By whom were the Horite's expelled? Deut. 2:12.

What was their government?

It seems to have resembled the government of the Bedouin Arabs; having Chiefs, and a king over these as their leader in battle.

What was the character of their dwellings? Jer. 49:16, 17; Obd. 1:4.

(See Porter's "Giant Cities of Bashan.")

What was their ancient capital?

Bozra, afterwards called Petra.

What was their religion? 2 Chron. 25:14-20. How did they show their hatred to the Israelites? Num. 20:14-21.

What command did Israel receive from God as to their conduct? Deut. 2:4, 5; 23:7.

By whom were the Edomites subdued? 2 Sam. 8:14. In whose reign did they regain their territory? 2 Kings 8:20-22.

They were then a powerful kingdom for about four hundred years.

What prophecy was fulfilled? Gen. 27:40.

When the kingdom of Israel began to decline they joined with the Babylonians against Israel.

How were they fearfully denounced for this by the prophets? Obd. 8:8-16; Is. 34:5-10; Jer. 49:17, 18; Eze. 35:3, 4, 9, 14.

During the reign of the Maccabees they were subdued, and mixed up with the Jews.

How did Isaac describe them? Gen. 27:40. What is the Greek name for Edom? Idumea.

LESSON THIRTEENTH.

LIFE OF JACOB -- Continued.

After Jacob crossed the Jordan, to what place did he come? Gen. 33:18.

Had the place increased in size and importance since the time of Abraham?

What was the first purchased possession of the chosen family as a dwelling place in the land of promise? Gen. 33:19, 20.

What other events make this place memorable? Josh. 24: 25; Judges 9:1; Luke 17:11; John 4.

Fearful slaughter and cruelty to the Shechemites.

After this sin what command did Jacob receive from God? Gen. 35:1.

What vow had Jacob made at this place? Gen. 28:20. Had he remembered his yow?

Who reminded him of his obligation? Gen. 31:1.

He probably deemed it prudent to go to Bethel to avoid the revenge of the Canaanites.

What purification did he make of his family?

What was done with the household gods?

What similar consecration was made of the nation three hundred years after at this very place? Josh. 24: 23-28.

What prevents our acceptable approach to God? Ps. 66:18; Is. 59:1, 2.

After the purification of Jacob and his household, how did God appear to him? Gen. 35:9-13.

What death occurred in the family? Gen. 35:8; 24:59. When did Rachel die? Gen. 35:16-19.

A great trial to Jacob. He had waited for her for fourteen years. (Gen. 29:20). Now, just as he is coming to the old homestead, she is taken from him, leaving Benjamin. How does he afterwards pathetically allude to her? Gen. 48:7.

This occurred when Joseph was about sixteen years old. All the other children of Jacob were born in Padanaram, in Laban's house. One cannot but believe that the religious reformation which took place in Jacob's household, must have given Rachel higher views of God.

What monument was put on her grave? Gen. 35:20. How is she referred to? Jer. 31:15-17. How applied in Matt. 2;17?

LESSON FOURTEENTH.

LIFE OF JOSEPH-Gen. 37.

To what place had Jacob returned? Gen. 35:27. Was Isaac still living? Gen. 35:28.

To what place had the sons of Jacob gone? Gen. 37:12. To what parcel of ground?

What seems to have at first caused the hatred of Joseph's brothers to him? Gen. 37:2.

What increased their hatred?

This coat is thought by some to have been a priestly garment, and the giving it to Joseph by his father intended to designate him as the priest of the family. This seems confirmed by Joseph inheriting the portion of Reuben, the oldest son. (I Chron. 5:1).

What was the purpose of the brothers?

Who saved his life? Gen. 37:21.

To what motives did Judah appeal? Gen. 37:27.

What was the result of their cruelty?

What pitiful account have we of his entreaties with them? Gen. 42:21.

Who were the merchants to whom he was sold?

Ishmaelites, a general term; Midianites, the specific tribe; they were traveling on the high road to Egypt. Traffic in white slaves seems to have been common.

To whom was Joseph sold by the Midianites? What office had Potiphar?

Captain of the executioners, or those who executed punishment. The prison where they were temporarily kept was in his house. Gen. 40:3, 4. He seems to have been a man of property, as well as power.

What was the cause of Joseph's promotion? Gen. 39: 3, 4.

We have now reached the time when the life of the chosen family is interwoven with the history of Egypt, then the oldest, mightiest, and most cultivated kingdom of the world. The histories brought down to us on the monuments and in the ancient pictures, all correspond and corroborate the facts of the sacred history of this period.

(See Kitto's "Bible Illustrations.")

What was the effect of the presence of Joseph in the house of Potiphar? Gen. 39:5.

What in his moral character fitted him for this position?
What is said of his personal appearance?

How did his resistance of great temptation show his nobility of character towards his master? Gen. 39:8; Prov. 1:10.

What great principle saved him from ruin? Gen. 39:9; Ps. 51:4.

In what way had Joseph to suffer for his fear and love of God? Gen. 39:20.

What reward had he that no outward circumstances could take from him? Gen. 39:21; John 14:21; Ps. 24:14.

How was he regarded by the keeper of the prison? Gen. 39:21; Prov. 16:7.

Who were his companions?

What was the office of cup-bearer?

(See Kitto's "Bible Illustrations.")

What distinguished governor of Judea was cup-bearer to the king of Persia? Neh. 1:11; 2:1.

What were the dreams of the butler and baker?

To whom does Joseph ascribe the power of interpretation? How were they fulfilled?

What pathetic request did Joseph make of the butler? Gen. 40:14; Gen. 40:23.

What circumstances caused him to be remembered?

What were the State dreams of Pharaoh?

What did the doubling of the dream denote? Gen. 41:32. Significance of its being by the Nile?

Cause of famine in Egypt?

2*

Note.—Inundation begins in June; it is at its height in September. From the middle of August until the end of October the land is like a great lake. Nileometers are erected, and the rise of the water indicated on them is watched with the greatest interest; a few feet, either more or less, causing either drought or rot. The principal Nileometer, which is at Cairo, is more than one thousand years old. The fertility arises from the slimy deposit left when the water subsides; on this the seed is sown, and needs no enriching or cultivation.

Of what was the cow a symbol?
What was the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream?
What advice did Joseph give to him? Gen. 41:34-36.
What honors were conferred upon him?
How did he show his humility and fear of God? Gen 41:
16, 25.

Whom did he marry? Gen. 41:45. Names of his sons?

These are Hebrew names.

Meaning of them?

LESSON FIFTEENTH.

LIFE OF JOSEPH .- Continued.

In what two lights does the life of Joseph appear to us?

1st, As the servant of Potiphar.

2d, As governor and manager of Egypt.

What was his first act as governor? Gen. 41:46; Ps. 112:5.

What is said of the abundance stored?

Did the famine extend to other lands? Gen. 41:54-57.

Effect on the land of Canaan? Gen. 47:13.

What did he take for pay when the money was exhausted? Gen. 47:14-17.

After the cattle? 47:18-20.

What did he do for the more convenient distribution of the corn? Gen. 47:21.

What law was now made in Egypt as to the land? Gen. 47:25, 26.

What caused the family of Jacob to come to Egypt? Gen. 42:5.

Was their coming a part of God's plan? Gen. 15:13, 14. What wise reasons were there for the chosen family being removed from the land of Canaan?

Note.—The promise of the land of Canaan had been given two hundred years before to Abraham; the chosen family had yet no possession in it, and had been kept from alliance with the inhabitants of the land. There is reason to think that they would soon have sought for both, as we see in their conduct with the Shechemites. Gen. 3:4.

What made Egypt a safe place for them? Gen. 46:34; Gen. 43:32.

What land did Joseph give to the children of Israel? Gen. 46:34.

How long did Joseph live in Egypt?

Ninety years.

What oath did he take from his brethren? Gen. 50:25; Ex. 13:19; Josh. 24:32.

How did he show his faith? Heb. 11:22.

What was the secret of the success of Joseph?

What promise have those who, like Joseph, look to God for guidance. Prov. 3:5, 6; 1 Chron. 28:9.

LESSON SIXTEENTH.

LAST DAYS OF JACOB.

How did Joseph bring his father to Egypt?
What encouragement did he receive by the way? Gen.
66:1-4.

Names of the sons of Jacob?

SONS OF LEAH.

Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulum.

SONS OF ZILPHA.

Gad and Asher.

RACHEL'S SONS.

Joseph and Benjamin.

BILHAH'S SONS.

Dan and Naphtali.

What did these names afterwards designate? What took the place of the tribe of Joseph? Ephraim and Manasseh.

How many in all went down to Egypt? Gen. 46:26.

What was their employment?

What land had they? Gen. 46:34.

With what did Pharaoh entrust them? Gen. 47:6.

Had they any employment afterward? Ex. 1:14.

Describe Jacob's meeting with Pharaoh. Gen. 47:9.

What does the apostle say of the confession of the patriarchs? Heb. 11:18.

How many years did Jacob live in Egypt? Gen. 47:27, 28.

What was the last act of his life?

What oath did he take of his sons?

Were these words prophetic?

To what do they have reference?

1st. To the personal character of the men.

2d. To the tribes descended from them.

3d. Typical allusion to the whole Israel of God.

What tribe took the place of Reuben, the first-born, which he disinherited, on account of his sin? I Chron. 5:1.

In whose name did he bless the sons of Joseph?

To whom did he give the precedence?

What did he foretell of them?

When was this fulfilled? Num. 1:33-35.

What portion did they have above their brethren? Gen. 48:22.

What great hero descended from Ephraim? I Chron. 7: 27; Num. 13:8.

To Ephraim was allotted the richest of the land of Canaan, and it was one of the largest, most important of the tribes.

Their character as a tribe? Jud. 8:1; 12:1.

At the time of the rebellion, after the death of Solomon, Ephraim was the tribe which first revolted. I Kings II: 26.

What prophet bemoans their fate? Hosea 11:8.

Why are Simeon and Levi named together?

Why were they cut off from the inheritance forfeited by Reuben. Gen. 34:26.

How did the Levites redeem their character and become eminent? Ex. 32:26-27.

To what were they appointed? Num. 3:12.

In whose stead were the Levites consecrated to the Lord? Num. 3:45.

Had they an inheritance in Canaan? Num. 18:20; Deut. 10:9.

To what is Judah compared?
What distinguished this tribe from the rest?
Meaning of Shilbh? Isa. 9:16; Rev. 5:5.
How was the promise of royalty to Judah fulfilled?

First in David and in the line of the kings of Judah, which followed after him, until the Babylonish captivity, and in the civil rulers of the restored state, who were of this tribe. Ez. 3:2.

Which tribe led the army of Israel to battle? In what respect was Joseph a type of Christ?

We have a fuller account of the death of Jacob than any other of the patriarchs. The little importance of death-bed exercises in the Bible is very remarkable; a godly life is the true test of character.

LESSON SEVENTEENTH.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

State of the Israelites for at least fifty years after the death of Joseph?

Situation of the land of Goshen?

Character of Egypt at this time?

Its religion?

What effect did the prosperity of Egypt seem to have upon the Israelites?

With what statement does the story of the afflictions of the Israelites begin? Ex. 1:8.

What was the dread of the new monacrh?

His first expedient for reducing the inhabitants? Ex. 1:

11; Ps. 105:24.

In what did their labor consist?

What cities did they build?

These were treasure cities for storing corn. Exodus 1:11.

Effect of the treatment on the Israelites? Ex. 1:12. What more atrocious and cruel conduct did he adopt?

Destruction of male offspring was a peculiar blow to the Hebrews. It seems to have met with disfavor among the subjects of Pharaoh, as we see in the case of the midwives and in the case of Pharaoh's daughter. To the raising up of what great deliverer did Pharaoh's infanticide lead?

Who were the parents of Moses?

Of what tribe?

His brother and sister? Ex. 15:20.

What induced his mother to hide him? Acts 7:20; Ex. 2:1, 2.

When concealment at home was no longer possible, what did she do?

What circumstances introduced him into the court of Pharaoh?

What is said of his ability and education? Acts 7:22.

How long did he live at the Egyptian court?

What deliberate choice did he make? Heb. 11:20.

How did he show his sympathy for his oppressed brethren? Under whose authority did he feel he was acting? Acts 7:24, 25.

It seems to have been impressed upon his mind, in a way not recorded to us, that he was the divinely-appointed deliverer of his people, but he had to wait God's own time and way.

The day after, what showed him that he had been misunderstood?

What led him to leave the country?

Where did he go? Ex. 2:15.

Who were the Midianites? Gen. 25:2.

Describe his meeting with the daughters of Reuel.

With whom did he dwell?

Reuel and Jethro are the same person. His son Hobab

afterwards became guide to the Israelites in the wilderness. Num. 10:29.

What is the situation of the peninsula of Sinai? How long was Moses in this desert?

Forty years.

How did this seclusion prepare him for his great work?

Some suppose that he wrote during this period the books of Genesis and Job.

Had forty years made any change in the condition of the Hebrews? Ex. 2:23-25.

How did God reveal himself to Moses? Ex. 3:6.

What command did he receive?

What change had taken place in Egypt that made it safe for him to return? Ex. 2:23.

What answer did Moses make?

Mark the change in spirit from the day he impetuously killed the Egyptian.

What token did God give him of his presence? Ex. 3:12. By what name was God revealed to the Hebrews?

Meaning Heb. 13:8; Rev. 1:4.

Did God's putting the message in the mouth of Moses make him any more courageous?

What great prophet felt the same unfitness for his work? Jer. 1:7-10.

Is our own conscious unfitness any excuse for the neglect of duty plainly set before us?

What promise have we to rest upon? 2.Cor. 12:9; Phil. 4:13.

LESSON EIGHTEENTH.

THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

What was the place of the meeting of Moses and Aaron? Ex. 4:14, 27.

What other revelation was afterwards made from this place? Ex. 19:11.

What office was given to Aaron?

In what words was their mission to Aaron summed up? Ex. 4:22, 23.

On reaching Egypt, whom did they assemble? Ex. 4:29. What effect had the words and signs on the people? Ex. 4:30, 31.

What was the extent of their first demand upon Pharaoh? His reply?

Consequence to the people?

How did their double oppression make them feel to Moses and Aaron? Ex. 5:21.

How did they show their utter depression? Meaning of Ex. 6:3.

Throughout the Scripture two names are used for the divine being—*Elohim*, translated God in our version, and Jehovah, translated *Lord*. The primary idea of *God* is that of power and strength, and properly describes God in that character in which he is exhibited to men in his works, as creator and governor of the world. The name *Jehovah* shows him in this infinite, eternal and unchange-

able character to his people as a covenant-keeping God. The word Jehovah, at a very early period, was considered so sacred by the Jewish people that they abstained from pronouncing it, for fear of irreverence. Therefore the word Lord was substituted in the reading of the Scriptures. Our translators have used Jehovah in four passages. Ex. 6:3; Ps. 83:18; Isa. 26:4, and in the compounds Jehovah-nissi, Jehovah-jireh, etc. Although the name Jehovah was known to the patriarchs, God was now about more fully to reveal the attributes which the name implies, as powerful in judgment to his enemies and to false gods; as almighty to deliver his people from the bondage of Egypt—overthrowing their enemies—giving them a law—feeding them from heaven, and in every way fulfilling the promises made to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

What is the object of miracles?

With what miracles was the Mosaic dispensation inaugurated?

The Christian dispensation?

Note.—One miracles of wrath, the other miracles of mercy.

How did God harden the heart of Pharaoh?

Simply by withdrawing all divine influence from him and allowing him to follow his own sinful inclinations.

What was the design of the plagues of Egypt?

1st. To punish the sins of Egypt.

2d. To make His name known in all the earth. Ex. 7: 5; 14:4, 18.

3d. To show to the Israelites the superiority of their God to the gods of Egypt. Ex. 12:12; Num. 33:4.

At what sin was every one of the plagues aimed? *Idolatry*.

What was the first miracle? Ex. 7.

By whom was it imitated? 2 Tim. 3:8.

Was the power of these magicians limited? Ex. 8:19.

How may the plagues be divided?

Into three classes:

1st. Against inanimate objects—river, land, air. Frogs, lice, flies.

2d. Against cattle.

3d. Against man—boils, and blains—hail and thunder—locusts and darkness. They increased in severity.

What was the first plague? Against what was this aimed? How was the Nile regarded?

Second plague,—Frog, one of the sacred animals.

What does Pharaoh entreat Moses? Ex. 8:8.

Third plague,—Lice. This plague came without any warning. The Egyptians were most particular about the purity of the bodies of their priests, who even shaved their bodies every day and wore linen garments. While this plague lasted, no act of worship could be performed.

What effect had this plague upon the magicians? Ex. 8: 18, 19.

Fourth plague — Flies, or, as it is in the original, all kinds of insects, beetles, wasps, etc.

Effects of this miracle upon Pharaoh? Ex. 8:25.

Reply of Moses. Ex. 8:26; or shall we sacrifice the animals worshipped by the Egyptians, elsewhere called "the abomination." I Kings II:5-7. "They will stone us."

Fifth plague-Murrain.

At what was this plague aimed?

It is striking that it comes just after the reply of Moses to Pharaoh in Ex. 8:26.

Sixth plague.

What means taken to effect this plague?

How severe was it? Ex. 9:11.

What message was sent to Pharaoh? Ex. 9:13-17.

Seventh plague.

What warning was given? Ex. 9:19.

Did any obey? Ex. 9:20, 21.

Effect upon Pharaoh? Ex. 9:27-35.

Eighth plague.

Are swarms of locusts common in the East?

(See Kitto. "Bible Illustration.")

How are they used in Joel 2:10; Rev. 9:3?

Ninth plague.

What was its character?

What compromise did Pharaoh propose?

How was Moses driven from Pharaoh?

Reply of Moses? Ex. 10:29.

Moses received the divine message, in chapter 11th, in

Pharaoh's presence. During the remainder of the third day they sat awaiting the terrible stroke which was to fall upon them at midnight.

For what particular sin was this a direct punishment? Ex. 4:22, 23.

LESSON NINETEENTH.

THE PASSOVER.-Ex. 12.

What great national event was the Passover designed to commemorate?

What was the order for the Passover? Ex. 12.

How long before the feast was the lamb chosen?

On what day killed?

What was done with the blood?

What restriction was put on families?

With what was it eaten?

Bones not to be broken?

How were they to eat it?

Rule about strangers?

What instruction was given to parents about their children? Ex. 12:25-27.

Meaning of this feast to the Jews?

Its deeper meaning?

Of what is the whole history of Israel typical?

Of what is their rescue from Egypt typical?

What definite authority have we for regarding the Passover as typical of Christ's death? 1. Cor. 5:7.

In what particulars?

A lamb. Heb. 9:14; 1 Pet. 1:19; John 1:29; Is. 53: 4-7.

Blood sprinkled. Heb. 9:13; 10:22; 1 Pet. 1:2; Eph. 1:7.

Not a bone broken. John 19:36.

Significance of the bitter herbs. Zach. 12:10.

Unleavened bread. I Cor. 5:7-8; II Cor. I:12.

Penalty of not observing the feast? Ex. 12:15; Num. 9:13.

Penalty of neglecting our great Passover, Jesus Christ? Heb. 10:28, 29.

The Lamb of God was slain at the same time as our Lord's Passover.

What sacraments have taken the place of Circumcision and the Passover in the Christian Church?

What is the use of sacraments?

What warrant have we for observing the Lord's Supper? Matt. 26:26; Luke 22:19.

What will be the song of the saints in heaven? Rev. 14: 1-5.

Of how many Passover celebrations have we an account in the Bible? Ex. 12; Num. 9; Josh. 5:10; 2 Chron. 30:35; Ez. 6.

In what did the later Passovers differ from the Egyptian Passover?

(See Smith's History, page 215.)

LESSON TWENTIETH.

THE EXODUS.-B.C. 1491.

Effect of the last plague upon Pharaoh? Ex. 12:29-33. How were they hurried away. Ex. 12:33, 34. How many left Egypt. Ex. 12:37.

Six hundred thousand footmen, or 2,500,000 in all.

Whose body was carried in the procession?
By whom were they accompanied? Ex. 13:19.
By whom was their march guided?
How long from the call of Abraham until the Exodus?
Two hundred and thirty years.

How long had they been in Egypt? Two hundred and fifteen years.

What is said of those who left Egypt? Ps. 105:37. How may the journeyings of the children of Israel be divided?

- 1. From Egypt to Sinai—1 month 16 days.
- 2. Encampment at Sinai—11 months, 20 days.
- 3. March from Sinai to Kadesh—4 months, 10 days.
- 4. Wanderings in the Wilderness—37 years, 6 months.
- 5. Final march from Kadesh to Canaan—10 months, making in all 40 years. Heb. 3:17.

Why were they not allowed to go by a shorter route? Deut. 8:2; Ex. 13:17, 18; Deut. 32:8-11.

The shorter route required but a few days' journey. It was often travelled by Joseph's brethren.

From what place did they set out? Ex. 12:37.

What command did they receive from God at Etham? Ex. 14:2.

What impression did this movement make upon Pharaoh? Ex. 14:3. (See the map.)

As they encamped by the sea (over the hills behind them), what did they see? Ex. 14:10.

To add to their dismay, night was coming on, what command did they receive from God? Ex. 14:13.

What was done with the guiding pillar?

Their passage was effected at midnight, amid the roar of the hurricane or strong east wind, which drove back the sea.

How was this celebrated in song?

What effect had this miracle upon the other nations of the earth? Josh. 2:10; I Sam. 4:8.

How used by the apostle? I Cor. 10: 1-4.

How were they guided in their wanderings?

How were they fed?

How was the manna given?

What use did they make of it? Num. 11:10.

What were they to learn from their receiving the manna daily? Deut. 8:3.

When did the manna cease? Josh. 5:11, 12.

Of what a type? John 6:35; 51-55.

Read the wonderful sixth chapter of John from the 28th verse.

LESSON TWENTY-FIRST.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF ISRAEL.-Ex. 17.

What happened at Rephidim?

How were the Israelites supplied with water? Ex. 17:6; Ps. 78:15-20; Ps. 105:41.

Of what a type? I Cor. 10:4.

What is said of the physical condition of those who left Egypt? Ps. 105:37.

What is said of their clothes? Deut. 29:5; Deut. 8:4. Where did they fight their first battle?

At Rephidim.

What is said of the attack of Amalek? Deut. 25:17, 18. What judgment was visited on them for this? Deut. 25:17-19.

What young warrior first appears?

What great lesson was here taught Israel?

The power of prayer. The fighting was nothing without prayer, the prayer was nothing without the fighting. Phil. 2:12, 13.

Who was Hur?

Thought to be the husband of Miriam, he was the son of Caleb. (I Chron. 2:50.)

Name given to the altar of thanksgiving? Ex. 17:15. What command did Moses receive from God? Ex. 17:14.

From whom had Moses a visit while they encamped at Rephidim? Ex. 18.

What is said of the treatment of the Israelites by the Kenites?

What reward had they? I Sam. 15:6; Judges 1:16. What plan was suggested by Jethro to relieve Moses in the government of the people? Ex. 18:13-26.

LESSON TWENTY-SECOND.

ENCAMPMENT AT SINAI.

What token had God given to Moses at the burning bush? Ex. 3:12.

How long was the journey from Egypt to Sinai? How many people now encamped before Sinai.

Two million five hundred thousand.

For what had Israel been chosen as the peculiar people? Deut 7:6-11; 4:7, 8; Rom. 3:2.

Why did God bring them into the solitudes of Sinai?

That they might be separated from the idolatrous nations, and so be fitted to receive his law; he had been to them a merciful deliverer. He is now to manifest his holiness.

What covenant did God renew with the people? Ex. 19:3-8.

What preparation was made by the people for the solemn revelation? Ex. 19:14-17.

On the morning of the third day, what was the appearance of the mount? Ex. 19:16-20.

What command was heard above the sound of the trumpet? Ex. 19:21.

Were angels present? Acts 7:5, 3; Heb. 2:2.

How was the Jewish law divided?

Moral, civil, and ceremonial.

What part was perpetual?

How was it delivered?

By God's own voice.

How was it preserved? Ex. 32:16.

What principles lie at the foundation of the moral law? Matt. 22:35-40.

Effect upon the people? Ex. 20:19.

What promises were added to these precepts? Ex. 23:20. What definite information was given to them as to their destination? Ex. 23:23.

How were these additional revelations preserved? Ex. 24:4.

This is the first written revelation.

What ceremonies were performed by Moses? Ex. 24: 4-8.

Who then went up on the mount? Ex. 24:9-11.

How long was the cloud on the mount?

Why was the giving of the law made so terrible? Ex. 20:20; 19:9.

LESSON TWENTY-THIRD.

THE LAWS OF GOD.

What rules control men in their actions?

Why is conscience not an infallible guide? I Cor. 8:7; 2 Cor. 4:4; Titus I:15, 16.

For what was the law given? Rom. 3:20; 7:7.

How was the Jewish law divided?

Civil, ceremonial, moral.

What was the civil?

What was the ceremonial?

What was the moral?

Which is binding upon us?

If saved by our obedience to God's law, how perfect must our obedience be? Gal. 3:10; James 2:10.

Must this obedience extend beyond outward actions? Matt. 5:21, 22; 5:20.

Consequence of disobedience? Rom. 6:23.

What is said of the condition of all mankind? Rom. 3: 10-18.

Who alone has rendered perfect obedience to God's law?

1 Peter 2:22, 23; Heb. 4:15.

Why did Christ suffer the penalty of sin? 1 Peter 2:24; 2 Cor. 5:21; Is. 53:5, 6.

How can his obedience and punishment for our sins be made of service to us? Rom. 10:4; 3:24-26; 4:5.

What is said of those who are united to Christ by faith? Rom. 8:1.

Whose gift is this eternal life? Rom. 6:23.

How are we to have it given to us? Matt. 7:7-11.

In what does God's greatest glory consist? Ex. 33:18-19; 34:6, 7.

How are the law and Gospel dispensations contrasted by the Apostle? Heb. 12:18-24.

What is said of the fearful punishment of those who reject the Gospel plan of salvation? Heb. 10:28, 29.

LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH.

THE TABERNACLE.

(See Newton on the Tabernacle.)

How long was Moses on the mount with God?
What other revelations were made to him besides the commandments? Ex. 25:40.

What are we to learn from the instructions which were given for every part of the tabernacle?

That there was a spiritual significance in everything. It was part of the education of the Hebrew people, and served as illustrations and pictures of the great truths of the New Testament.

How were the materials collected? Ex. 25:1, 2. Of what did they consist? Ex. 25:3-7.

Where did they get so much treasure? Ex. 3:21, 22; 12:35, 36.

Was this stolen from the Egyptians?

The word borrow in Ex. 3:22, is "asked" or demanded in the original. It was but a due reward for all the hard labor, and cruel bondage, which had been unrewarded.

What is said of the willingness of the people? Ex. 35: 20; 36:5.

What delayed the erection of the tabernacle? Ex. 32.

What led the people to this sin? Ex. 32:1.

Was it a breaking of the first or second commandment?

What were its dreadful consequences?

How did the tribe of Levi distinguish themselves? Ex. 32:26.

How were they rewarded? Num. 3:12.

What provisional tabernacle did Moses make? Ex. 33: 7-11.

Who were the builders of the tabernacle proper? Ex, 35:30-34.

What position did it occupy? Num. 2:1.

A central position in the camp, which was an oblong square, extending about sixteen miles. No tent was put nearer to it than two-thirds of a mile.

What three tribes were stationed on the East? Num. 2: 3-7.

Between their encampment and the door of the tabercle were the tents of Moses and Aaron.

Who were the sons of Levi? Num. 3:17.
Who had charge of the ark? Num. 3:30, 31.

What tribes were stationed on the north side of the tabernacle?

Asher, Dan, and Naphtali. Between them and the tabernacle. Sons of Merari. (Num. 3.)

West side.—Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh. Sons of Gershon.

South side.—Gad, Reuben, and Simeon. Sons of Kohath.

How large was the whole tabernacle enclosure?

One hundred and fifty feet by seventy-five feet. By what was it formed?

(See Smith's "History," p. 185.)

What was the "court of the tabernacle? What was the tabernacle proper? How was it covered? Ex. 26:1, 7, 14. What were the four coverings?

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

THE TABERNACLE.-Continued.

What was the furniture of the court of the tabernacle?

Brazen altar and brazen layer.

How was the tabernacle itself divided?

Holy and most holy place.

What was the furniture of the holy place?

- I. Altar of incense.
- 2. Golden candlestick.
- 3. Table of shew bread.

How separated from the most holy place?

By a linen curtain embroidered with cherubims, called "the veil." Matt. 27:51.

How was the holy place lighted? Furniture of the most holy place?

The ark of the covenant overshadowed by the cherubims and the mercy-seat.

Where are we to find the explanation of the tabernacle and its services? Heb. 9.

Let us now come back to the court of the tabernacle?

What was the first prominent object in the whole tabernacle?

The brazen altar.

Meaning of the word altar?
Size of this altar?

7 feet 6 inches long and broad, and 4 feet 6 inches high. The largest thing in the tabernacle; made of wood, overlaid with brass, a horn at each corner. Ps. 118:27. "On this altar sacrifices were offered; it was open to all. The tabernacle itself could not be entered, or any part of it used, or any services performed, without an offering and blood sprinkling on the altar. The priests, their garments, the sacred vessels, the ark itself, were worthless for the

purposes of worship until the blood of this altar touched and sanctified them."

Of what is this altar and its sacrifices a type and illustration?

Of the Atonement of Jesus Christ. "No act of worship, no prayers, or praises, or alms-giving, or sacraments of ours are of any value but as connected with Jesus Christ and sprinkled with his atoning blood. Heb. 9:11-14; 10:19, 22.

This altar symbolic of justification? Eph. 1:6.

What is said of the fire on this altar? Lev. 6:12, 13.

What other piece of furniture in the court of the tabernacle? Its form?

Of what made? Ex. 38:8.

Molten mirrors of the women.

Symbolic of the Word of God? 2 Cor. 3:18; James 1: 22-25.

The water symbolic of sanctification? Eph. 5:26; Titus 3:5.

Meaning of sanctification?

Who were to use this laver?

The priests.

Does this destroy the parallel? I Peter 2:5, 9.

Christ is made first our justification, then our sanctification.

Means of sanctification? John 17:17.

After the offering on the altar of burnt-offering and

washing in the laver, the priest was fit to offer up acceptable worship, and to enter into the holy place.

What separated it from the court of the tabernacle? Heb. 10:19, 20; John 10:9; Eph. 2:18.

By what was it lighted?

Of what symbolic? Rev. 1:12, 13, 20; Phil. 2:13, 14; Matt. 5:14–16.

What did the light of the golden candlestick reveal in the holy place?

The altar of incense and table of shew bread.

From what was the altar of incense lighted? Lev. 16:12. Of what symbolic? Ps. 141.

It symbolizes Christ's intercession. He ever liveth.
Through him alone our prayers are accepted. Is. 53:
12; Rom. 8:26; Heb. 7:25.

What was the table of shew bread? Ex. 25:23.

How often were the loaves renewed? Mark 2:26; Luke 6:4.

What separated the holy from the most holy place? By what was the most holy place lighted?

By the Shekinah.

Of what typical? Heb. 9:24. What is the light of heaven? Rev. 21:23. What was the ark of the covenant? What did it contain? What was the mercy-seat?

The covering of the ark; a plate of solid gold. The ark eminently typical of Christ—He kept the law.

Meaning of mercy-seat?

"To atone for sin," "to cover sin."

What is the only definite thing which we know of heaven?

I John 3:2; 2 Cor. 5:8; Acts 7:55.

What happened to the veil at the death of Christ?

What did it signify?

Why were the religious services of the Israelites confined to the tabernacle?

LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

(Smith's "History," p. 192.)

During the patriarchal dispensation, what form had Israel in their worship?

Who was the priest of the family?

Note.—"By the time of Moses the world had grown far in the pomp and ceremony of false religions; and, as the Church was in its childhood, taking advantage of the evil to accomplish a higher good, God ordered a more formal religion for His people, adapted to more fully set forth His own character and attributes, and to prepare the way for the kingdom of Christ. The tabernacle He chose for His dwelling-place, and every part of it was designed to teach some divine truth. But, to prevent too great familiarity, He instituted a body of men, consecrated for His ser-

vice, whose functions were designed to make the impression of the holiness and majesty of God."

What were the functions of the priesthood? Heb. 9:6-8. What were the ceremonies of the dedication? Ex. 29.

1. Their bodies washed with pure water, and anointed with oil prepared by the priests themselves. Ex. 30:22-25; Neh. 3:8.

With what were they clothed?

How was the truth that those who intercede for others must themselves be reconciled? Lev. 8:14; Ex. 29: 10; Heb. 5:3.

What did the burnt-offering signify?

A surrender of the life to God's service.

What was next offered?
What was done with the blood?
What was the last offering?
How long did these ceremonies last?
By whom was the high priest appointed?
Who was the first high priest?
Who were the priests?

"The sons of Aaron." Ex, 29:9, 44.

To whom did the office of high priest descend? Of what did the high priest's dress consist? Ex. 28. What was the breast-plate? Ex. 28:15; 39:8. What were the duties of the high priest? In what respects was his office symbolic of Christ?

1st. As the only way of access. The people of Israel had no access to God but through the high priest. So

Christ is the only way of access to the Father. I Tim. 2: 5; John 14:6.

2d. He was chosen of God. Heb. 5:4, 5.

3d. He was anointed. Ps. 45:7; Is. 61:1.

4th. He was holy. Heb. 7:24, 25.

5th. He was human. Heb. 5:2; 4:15.

In what respect was his office above any earthly priest-hood? Heb. 7:23.

Christ was king and priest.

What relation do Christians bear to Christ, in virtue of their union with him? I Pet. 2:5-9; John 15:5; I Cor. 6:15.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVENTH.

OFFERINGS AND SACRIFICES.

What book lays down the rules of interpretation for the book of Leviticus?

The Epistle to the Hebrews.

What were the offerings and sacrifices intended to teach the Jewish people? Heb. 9: 1-10.

Do we know how much of a coming Saviour was understood by them?

What was said of Abraham. John 5:46, 47.

Of David? Acts 2:25-36.

What truth lies at the foundation of all sacrifice? Heb. 9:22.

Have we any explicit order for sacrifice?

How early do we read of them?

What was the earliest form of offering? Gen. 8:20.

What is the earliest example and expression of expiation for sin? Job. 1:5.

How were sacrifices divided under the Jewish law?

- 1. Burnt-offering. Self-dedicatory and expiatory.
- 2. Meat-offering.
- 3. Sin-offering. Expiatory.
- 4. Trespass-offering. Expiatory.
- 5. Peace-offering. Thank-offering.

What was the burnt-offering? Levit. 1; Eph. 5:2; Heb. 9:14.

What was the daily offering—the morning and evening sacrifice?

What was the accompanying meat-offering? Lev. 2:3; 10:12, 13.

What was a necessary ingredient? Levit. 2:13; Mark 9:49.

It was a gift to God in devout acknowledgment for his mercies. The name of the meat-offering was "mincha," meaning "a gift." Symbolic of Christian labor. Heb-13:16; Phil. 2:17; 4:18.

Without leaven. Gal. 5:9; Luke 12:1.

What was the sin-offering? Ex. 29; Lev. 4. 1-12.

What was done with the flesh?

Compare Heb. 13:11-13.

The worshipper had simply to lay his hand on the head of the victim and confess his sins. His sins were then

conveyed to the head of the innocent victim. Lev. 4:29. These offerings were to be made in the appointed place, and in the appointed way, at the door of the tabernacle, "according to the commandment." Thousands of bullocks, offered in his own tent, would not have been acceptable, or without the officiating priest could not have been offered. (Ex. 29:38, 39, 42; Deut. 12:5-14.) So the sinner must come in God's appointed way now, if he would be forgiven and accepted. Acts 4:12; John 10:9.

Difference between the trespass offering and the sin-offering?

What was the peace-offering?

What part was eaten by the priests?

Why are not sacrifices made now? Heb. 10:1-18.

What event closed the ceremonies of the Old Testament ritual? Matt. 27:51.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHTH.

THE GREAT DAY OF ATONEMENT.-Lev. 16.

The great national fast?

What act of the high-priest was performed on this day alone? Heb. 9:7; Lev, 16:1-10.

By whom were all the services of the day conducted?
What were the ceremonies?

1st. He offered a sin-offering for the people to atone for their sins. A burnt-offering, dedicating the people to God, which was the daily offering.

His dress? Lev. 16:4.

His priestly garments were laid by for the day. Body washed with pure water; clothed in linen garments. Heb. 10:19-22.

How did he make atonement for himself? Lev. 16:6; Heb. 5:2, 3; 9:7-14.

What was the next ceremony? 7:11.

What was done with the goats?

What was represented by them?

1st. As a sin-offering, representing the punishment of sin.

2d. The scape-goat, the effect. Lev. 16:10, 21, 22; Is. 53:11, 12; John 1:29; Heb. 9:28; I Pet. 2:24. These two types represent the work of Christ for us. 1st, in suffering for our sins; 2d, in taking them away altogether. Ps. 103:12.

How did the high priest enter into the Most Holy place? Lev. 16:12-14; Heb. 9:13-25.

What did he do in the Most Holy place? verse 14; Heb. 9:13-25; verse 16.

How was the altar of incense consecrated? verse 18; Heb. 9:21-23.

Sum up the ceremonies of the great day of atonement.

LESSON TWENTY-NINTH.

JOURNEY FROM SINAI TO KADESH.

How long did the children of Israel encamp at Sinai? Ex. 19:1. Compare Num. 10:11.

What signals were given for their march? Num. 10:2, 11, 12, 17.

Who did Moses invite to accompany them as their guide through the wilderness? Num. 10:29.

What watchword was given when the ark set forward? Num 10:35.

When it rested? Num. 10:36.

What tribes led the host? Num, 10:14.

1st. Judah, Issachar, Zebulon.

2d. Gershom and Merari with the tabernacle.

3d. Reuben, Simeon and Gad.

4th. Kohathites with the sanctuary. Num. 10.

5th. Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin.

6th. Dan, Asher and Naphtali.

In what direction did they journey?

North. (See Phillips's Map.)

What three stations are mentioned between Sinai and Kadesh? Num. 11:3, 34, 35.

Into what sin did they fall at Taberah? Num. 11.

What warning is given to Christians by the apostle? I Cor. 10:10.

Who seem to have been the murmurers? God's judgment upon them?

NOTE.—The punishments for discontent and murmuring seem to have been much more severe after the giving of the law than before.

Compare Ex. 14:11-15; Ex. 15:24.

What is said of the punishment of the unbelieving under the Gospel? Heb. 10:26-29.

Who were the mixed multitude?

What was their complaint?

Effect upon Moses?

What did God send them? Ps. 78:29-31; 106:15.

What important institution grew out of this rebellion?

What happened at Hazeroth? Num. 12.

What was the ground of complaint? Matt. 13:57; Matt. 10:36.

And the Lord heard it. P. 94:7-9; Is. 37:4; Ezek. 35: 12, 13.

Character of Moses?

Meaning of meek?

Value of such a spirit in God's sight?

Testimony of his faithfulness? Num. 12:7.

How used by the apostle? Heb. 3:2, 5; I Tim. 3:15.

To what place were the complainers summoned to meet God.

Punishment on Miriam?

How long were the congregation detained on her account?

LESSON THIRTIETH.

SOJOURN AT KADESH.

Situation of Kadesh?

What place was probably made the headquarters during the wanderings? Deut. 1:19.

What declaration did God make to Israel at Kadesh? Deut. 1:20, 21.

What was first done to inform themselves of the country? Deut. 1:22, 23.

By whom was the country explored?

What two of the spies were most distinguished?

When did Joshua before distinguish himself? Ex. 17:13; 24:13.

How long were they searching the land? Num. 13:25. What fruit did they bring which fulfilled God's promise of the land? Num. 13:23-27; Ex. 3:8, 17.

When have we Eshcol before mentioned? Gen. 14:13.

NOTE.—We can but faintly judge of the impression made upon them after eighteen months in the desert of Sinai.

Dark side of the picture? Num. 13:28-33. Effect upon the people? How are the Amorites described. Amos 2:9.

See Sons of Anak. (Kitto's Bible Ill.)

What proposition did they make?

Expostulation of Joshua and Caleb?

Treatment of the congregation?

Wonderful intercession of Moses? Num. 14:13-19.

How did Moses set aside his own interest in the good of the people? Ex. 32:10; Num. 14:11, 12.

Effect of his prayer? Num. 14:21; Ps. 106:23; Jas. 5:16.

Prophecy? Num. 14:21; Ps. 72:19; Is. 66:18, 19.

Punishment of the people? Num. 14:22; 23:28-31.

For what sin were they punished? Ps. 106:24, 26; Heb. 3:17-19.

What earnest given of the judgment? Num. 14:36, 37. Reward of Caleb? Num. 14:24: Josh. 14.

What expedition did they make in the morning, and with what result?

Character of these people who came out of Egypt?

Contrast to the next generation?

Importance of early religious training?

Note.—God's mercy and forbearance has a limit. At first their ignorance was patiently dealt with, and their murmurings and unbelief forgiven; but after all they had seen of his goodness and power, the time had now come when his forbearance was at an end.

We are to gain the promised land in the way of God's own appointment; by acceptance and reliance on the work of Jesus Christ our great Captain, and not by our own efforts and strength.

LESSON THIRTY-FIRST.

EVENTS OF THE WANDERINGS.

How is the direction of the wanderings of the children of Israel defined? Num. 14:25; Deut. 1:40.

They are said to have compassed Mount Seir many days. Deut. 2:1.

Was there any reason for this movement?

It may have been to find a passage through Edom. As they could not scale the mountain passes of the Amorites, this view is confirmed by Judges 11:16-18; Jud. 5:4.

We have no connected or definite knowledge of the period of the thirty-eight years' wanderings. There are five chapters in Numbers referring to this interval, but to what part cannot be determined. Num. 15 to 19.

First Event. Num. 15: 32-36.

What was his sin? Num. 15:30.

Penalty of presumptuous sins? Num. 15:30, 31.

What was the penalty of violating the Sabbath? Ex. 31:

For what did they consult Jehovah? Num. 15:34.

This act was a violation of the *Judicial* law. Disobedience under the Theocracy was an act of treason to the King of kings, a presumptuous sin, and punishable under every government with death.

What circumstances aggravated this man's offence?

During the wanderings there is reason to think sacrifices were suspended; we know that the passover and circumcision were suspended, and the Sabbath was left as a memorial of God's covenant with this excommunicated nation. Ex. 31:13; Ezek. 20:12, 20.

What is the second event recorded of this period? Num. 16.

Who was Korah? Ex. 6:18; 1 Chron. 6:2.

Who were Dathan and Abiram?

Were they on the same side of the Tabernacle in the camp?

What rights had been forfeited by the Reubenites?

What two interests were at work in this rebellion?

Refuge of Moses? Num. 16:4.

Proposal of Moses?

How did the Reubenites meet the summons?

Fate of the Reubenite conspirators?

Fate of Korah and his company?

What command came to Eleazar? Num. 16:37.

Aaron had to be ready for service? Verse 46; Is. 53:12.

What was done with their censers? Num. 16:39, 40.

Sign of God's special favor to the house of Aaron? Num. 17:1.

For what was the rod of Aaron kept?

What reason have we to infer that the sacrifices were suspended during the wanderings?

Without a miracle they would not have had cattle enough. When the laws for sacrifice were given, they were but two week's journey from Canaan. The order is, "when ye come into the land of Canaan," etc. (Num. 14:1.)

They had kept one passover at Sinai; there is no evidence that another was kept until they entered Canaan, where circumcision was administered (Josh. 5:10, 11).

These people had excommunicated themselves accordingly, God said afterwards. Amos 5:25; Deut. 32:16; 12:8.

What sin kept the Israelites out of Canaan? Heb. 3:19; 4:6.

What lessons does the Apostle draw from their example? Heb. 3:7-19; 4:1-11.

What Psalm belongs to this time? Psalm 90.

LESSON THIRTY-SECOND.

FROM KADESH TO THE JORDAN .- Num. 20:1.

Where do we find Israel? Death of Miriam? Her history?

NOTE.—Miriam, Aaron, and Moses, all died the same year.

Of what were the people in want?

How had they been supplied during the wanderings? Ps. 78:5; Is. 48:21.

When had the same murmurings occurred before. Ex. 19:1.

What greater wonder did God now design to show?

Name of this place?

Sin of Moses and Aaron?

What welcome command now put an end to their wanderings? Deut. 2:3.

What prevented their direct passage? Num. 20:14, 24. Message to the king of Edom?

What event happened at Mount Hor? Num. 20: 24-29. Character of Aaron?

It has been remarked that the very defects of Aaron's character, especially his sin and repentance in the matter in the golden calf, eminently fitted him for his office of high priest. Heb. 5:2.

Who were his sons?

To what place did the children of Israel now come? Num. 21:4; Deut. 2:8.

They went as far south as Ezion-geber, at the head of the gulf of Akaba, they then turned northward by the wilder-nerness of Moab. Their route lay through an arid desert. (See map.)

What is said of the people? Num. 21:4, 5.

How were their murmurings punished?

What warning is given by the apostle? I Cor. 10:9, 10. What remedy is prescribed?

What truth is this incident used to illustrate? John 3: 14, 15.

What became of the brazen sement? 2 Kings 18:4.

What nations did they next encounter? Num. 21:21-26; Josh. 24:12; Ex. 23:28; Deut. 7:20.

How did Sihon answer their request? Num. 21:23.

Result of the battle of Jazer? Num. 21:24.

They then crossed the Jabboh into Bashan.

What do we know of Og? Deut. 3:3-5; Deut. 3:11. How were these victories celebrated in song? Ps. 135: 11; 136:17-20.

To what tribes were these conquests given, and on what condition? Num. 32.

LESSON THIRTY-THIRD.

BALAAM.

What was the last encampment of Israel on the east of the Jordan? Num. 22:1.

What effect had the victory of Israel over the Amorites upon the king of Moab? Num. 22:3; Ex. 15:15; Deut. 2:25.

Who was the king of Moab? To whom did he send?

NOTE.—An old custom of devoting enemies to destruction before entering upon a war with them. The Romans had public officers to whom it belonged as a part of their office.

How was Balaam's curse or blessing regarded?

From what country did he come? Num. 23:7; Deut. 23:4.

Whose native land was this? Acts 7:2.

Had he a knowledge of the true God?

What other instances have we of the knowledge of the true God outside his chosen race?

What proof have we that Balaam used his gifts for his own gains, and practised divination? Num. 22:7; 2 Peter 2:15.

With what errand did the princes come?

What reply did Balaam receive from God?

What additional inducements were put before him?

If he had really been honest to God, how would he have received these second messengers?

What tempted him away from God's express command?

2 Peter 2:15.

What restriction did God put upon him?

What other examples have we of God's giving up men to their own way to their own destruction? Hosea 13:

11; 1 Sam. 8:6-9; Is. 66:4; Jer. 2:19.

What last warning did he receive from God?

When did Balaam and Balak meet? Num. 22:36-41.

How was his arrival celebrated? Num. 23: 1-4.

What was his first prophecy? Num. 23:7-10.

Second prophecy on the top of Pisgah? Num. 23:19-24.

Third prophecy? Num. 24:3-6.

What were some of the remarkable points in his prophecy? Balaam's despairing answer at the end of the third prophecy? Num. 23:25.

What wish did he curred Nur

What wish did he express? Num. 23:10.

Was this prayer answered in his own case? 2 Peter 3: 15-17; Jude 11:13.

What more effectual plot did he make against Israel? Num. 25; 31:16; Rev. 2:14.

How was the wrath of God shown to Israel?

What punishment had the Moabites? Deut. 23:3, 4; Neh. 13:1, 2; Num. 25:16-18.

When was this vengeance executed? Num. 31:1-8. Fate of Balaam? Num. 31:8.

We have before us a very wicked man, holding the truth in unrighteousness. He had before his eyes the authority of God absolutely forbidding him, what he, for the sake of reward, had the strongest inclination to do. The highest earthly gifts, and even the gift of prophecy, without the love and fear of God, are without avail. I Cor. 13:1-3; Mark 7:22,23.

God uses bad men as instruments in his own way.

New Testament Commentary on Balaam. 2 Peter 2: 14-16; Jude 11; Rev. 2:14.

LESSON THIRTY-FOURTH.

REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MOSES.

How was the life of Moses divided?

Into three periods of forty years each. Forty years in Egypt; forty years in Midian; forty years as leader of Israel?

How was he prepared for his great mission as leader of Israel?

What early choice did he make? Heb. 11:24-27.

Who were his parents?

How was he distinguished above all other men? Deut. 34; 10, 11.

How did God remarkably reveal Himself to him? Ex. 3; 6; 24:18; 33:12-19; 34:1-8, 28.

Effect of the last revelation? Ex. 34:29-35; Matt. 17:2; 2 Cor. 3:7-9, 13-18; Rom. 10:4.

What writings have we of Moses?

His prayers? Deut. 9:18, 19, 25-29; Num. 14:11-20.

How did he show his forgetfulness of self. Num. 27:12-17; Ex. 32:30-33.

His submission to God's will? Deut. 3:23-29.

His death? His view from Pisgah?

What is said of his age and vigor at his death? Read Deut. 34:6.

When did he appear on the earth again?

LESSON THIRTY-FIFTH.

PASSAGE OF THE JORDAN.-Josh. 1.

Who was the successor of Moses?
Where was he born, and what have we known of him?
What reward did he receive for fidelity and faith? Num.

14:6; 32:11, 12.

After the death of Moses what command did he receive, and what promise? Josh. I:I-Io.

On what condition were they to have good success?

Does this imply mere intellectual knowledge? Ps. 1:2;

What orders did Joshua give to the people?

What three tribes had their inheritance on the east of Jordan? Num. 32.

Situation of Jericho?

For what celebrated? Deut. 34:3.

What was the first movement of Joshua?

Into whose house were the spies received?

How treated?

What had convinced Rahab of the true God? Josh. 2:10.

Notwithstanding the circumstances of the position, living in Jericho, an idolatrous city, Rahab believed what she had heard, and acted on it; and is rewarded by being admitted into the Church of God, and being recorded as a pattern of faith. Heb. 11:31.

What report did the spies bring to Joshua? Josh. 2:24. The next morning the camp at Shittim was broken up.

What river stood between them and Jericho? Peculiarities of the river Jordan?

(See Bible Dictionary.)

Its condition in the Spring?

What was the order of march? Josh. 3:3-8.

At what signal were the waters to divide?

What similar miracle at the beginning of the career of Moses?

What tribes led the way?
What national memorial was raised?
On what day was the passage of the Jordan completed?
What festival was now renewed?
Had it been observed during the wanderings?
How long since the Passover had been observed?
What other ordinance was renewed?
What name was given to the place?
What change was made in their food?
How long had they been fed with manna?
Effect of this miracle upon other nations? Josh. 5:1.

LESSON THIRTY-SIXTH.

THE TAKING OF JERICHO.

Its situation and importance?
Its walls?
Its affluence?
Its condition at this time? Josh. 6:1.
Encouraging vision of Joshua?
Corresponding incident in the life of Moses?
Who appeared to him? Josh. 6:2.
The fifth and sixth chapters should not be divided.

What fitness was there in the Lord's appearing as Cap-

Describe the capture of Jericho?

Was there any connection between the means and the end?

How is it described in Heb. 11:30.

How was their faith shown?

By implicit obedience to God's command—even against reason.

What curse was pronounced upon the city? Josh 6:26. Compare 1 Kings 16:34.

Is Jericho afterwards mentioned? 2 Sam. 10:5.

It was never after a fortified town.

What interesting event at Jericho in the life of our Lord? Matt. 20: 29, 30; Luke 19: 1-10.

Effect of this victory? Josh 6:27.

What become of Rahab? Josh. 6:22-25.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVENTH.

CONQUEST OF AL.

What events of interest took place here in the lives of the patriarchs? Gen. 12:8; 28:11-16.

What report did the spies bring? Josh. 7:2, 3.

We learn from Josh. 8:25 that there were twelve thousand inhabitants.

How many men went up to the attack? What had made them self-confident?

Consequence?

Effect upon Joshua?

His prayer?

His jealousy for God's name?

What deeper cause lay at the root of this defeat? Josh.

7:1, 11, 12.

What command had been given as to the spoil of Jericho? What command as to the gods of these nations? Deut. 7:25, 26.

Sin of Achan?

How was he discovered?

His fearful doom?

How can we explain the family of Achan suffering with him?

They must have been in spirit partakers of his sin. *Israel* was one people, united together as God's people; and when one member suffered, all the others suffered with it. I Cor. 12:26; Josh. 22:20. "God visits the iniquity of the fathers upon the children."

How alone was God's anger turned away? Josh. 7:12, 26; Ps. 32:5; Hosea 14:1.

What effect have our sins unconfessed upon our prayers? Is. 1:13-20.

Name given to the place? Hosea 2:15.

Plan adopted for a second attack?

What guarantee had they of success? Josh. 8:1.

What was done with the king of Ai?

This victory secured the passes of the Jordan.

Describe the interesting transaction on Mount Ebal and Gerazim.

Associations with the spot?

By whom had this ceremony been prescribed? Deut. 27th chapter.

Why was it fitting at this time?

How often was there to be a public reading of the law? Deut. 21:10, 11.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHTH.

DECEIT OF THE GIBEONITES—BATTLE OF MEROM.—Josh. 9.

What league was formed by the kings west of the Jordan? How did the Gibeonites protect themselves from attack? What do we know of Gibeon?

(See Bible Dictionary.)

What tidings had affected these people? Josh. 9:9, 10.

They were careful to mention events which had transpired before their pretended long journey began, instead of more recent events, which had really affected them.

What order had the Israelites? Deut. 20:10.

What order about nations near at hand? Ex. 23:33;

34:12; Num. 33:55; Deut. 7:14.

What mistake did Israel make, and why? Josh. 9:14, 15. Curse upon the Gibeonites?

Their employment in the immediate service of the sanctuary may have been to keep them from idolatry.

By whom was the covenant broken, and with what result? 2 Sam. 21:1, 2, 5, 10.

What brought on the battle of Bethhoron? Josh. 10:1.

What is said of his attack?

What judgment overtook the Canaanites?

What is said of its severity?

What miracle enabled Joshua to continue the pursuit? Great discussion as to this miracle.

It is quite enough to know that the same mind and power that made the laws of nature has power to suspend or change them.

What other miracles have we recorded of this kind? Ex. 10:21; 2 Kings 20; Matt. 2.

What was the book "Jasher"?

Supposed to be a collection of national poems in honor of renowned pious persons. 2 Sam. 1:8.

Fate of the five kings?

Last battle of Joshua?

What is said of the confederacy of the North? Josh: 11:4. In what battle was the northern part of Palestine subdued? How are the victories of Joshua summed up? Joshua 12:24.

What right had the Hebrews to Canaan? Gen. 15:16: Deut. 8:19, 20.

Warning given to Israel? Deut. 28:62-68.

What proof have we of the sure punishment of the ungodly? Dan. 12:2; 2 Thess. 1:9; Matt. 25:41; Mark 9:44, 45.

What is the sin that causes the loss of the soul? John 3: 18, 19; Mark 16:15, 16.

LESSON THIRTY-NINTH.

DIVISION OF CANAAN.

Of how many battles have we an account under Joshua before the conquest of Canaan?

Five.

How long did it take?

About seven years.

What command and warning had the people received? Num. 33:53-56.

Was the whole land cleared of Canaanites when the division was made? Josh. 13:1-6.

How and by whom was the division made? Josh. 14:1.

From whom were the tribes named?

Why was there no tribe of Joseph?

The blessing of Joseph was given to his sons Ephraim and Manasseh.

What tribes had their inheritance on the east of Jordan, and why? Num. 32.

What memorial did they build? Josh. 22:10.

How many had helped in the conquest? Josh. 4:13.

The weaker part of Manasseh settled on the west of Jordan.

What is said of the daughters of Zelophehad? Num. 27: I-II;

What charge had been given by Joshua to these tribes? Josh. 1:13, 18.

His farewell address? Josh. 22:10-34.

What tribe had the largest territory?

What distinguished the tribe of Judah?

What special inheritance had Caleb? and why? Josh. 14:6-15; 15:13-19.

Promises to those who "follow the Lord fully?" Matt. 6: 33; Mark 10:29-31.

What does the Bible say of half service? I John 2:15-17; Matt. 6:24.

What associations with Hebron?

Of what tribe was Joshua?

Ephraim.

Situation and character of their territory?

Character of the tribe? Most complaining and jealous.

What quaint and decisive answer did Joshua give them when they claimed more than their due? Josh. 17: 14-18.

What distinguished the tribe of Benjamin?

Warlike tribe.

How described by Jacob? Gen. 49:27. Compare Judges 20:21-25.

What king of Israel of this tribe? I Sam. 9:1.

What great apostle? Phil. 3:5.

What tribes settled in the north?

Allied by birth, they had marched through the desert together; they now seem to form a state by themselves; and, from their separation from the other tribes by the

plain of Esdraelon, did not mingle in their strifes; and, with the exception of the conquests of Barak and Gideon, they hardly affect the general fortunes of the nation.

How referred to in Matthew 4:15, 16.
What city had Joshua? Josh. 19:50.
What were the cities of refuge? Num. 35; Josh. 20:1-6.
To whom did they belong?

To the Levites.

How many on each side of Jordan? Josh. 20:7, 8. What trial had the man-slayer? Josh. 20:4. Who was the avenger of blood under the ceremonial law?

The nearest of kin. This was, and is now among the Arabs, a universal custom, established in the early ages, before punishments of a public nature were established. This law was open to abuse, an innocent man might be killed. These cities were about equally distant from each other.

Typical significance of these cities? Ps. 46:1; 91:2-10; 25:4; Deut. 33:27; 2 Sam. 22:3; Prov. 18:10. Fulfillment of God's promise to Israel? Josh. 21:43-45. What is said of their sluggishness to possess the land? Josh. 18.

What new arrangement did Joshua make? Josh. 18:6.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK OF JOSHUA.

Subject of the Book of Joshua?

The right of the Hebrews to Canaan? Gen. 15:13.

Why were the Canaanites cut off? Gen. 15:16; Deut. 8:19, 20.

What opportunity had they for knowing the true God? From the patriarchs who lived among them.

What were the battles that subdued Canaan?

Jericho, Ai, Beth-horon, Merom.

Was it by a miracle? Ps. 45:1-3.

What miracles are recorded in the Book of Joshua?

What tribes had their inheritance on the east of Jordan? Their monument?

After all the land was virtually conquered, what command was given to Joshua?

What interesting event at Shechem? Josh 24.

Renewal of the covenant?

Reason for selecting Shechem?

Its national associations? Gen. 12:6, 7; 48:22; 35:2; 34:17-20.

Joshua's rehearsal of God's mercies? Josh. 24:2-13.

Joshua's resolve? Josh. 24:15.

His death? Josh. 24:29.

What other burial is recorded? Josh. 24:32.

LESSON FORTIETH.

INTRODUCTION TO THE JUDGES.

What command had Israel received as to the inhabitants of Canaan? Deut. 7:1-5.

On what condition was God to be with them? Deut. 7: 12-19.

What lesson should they have learned from the conquest of Canaan? Ps. 44:3.

Character of the Canaanites?

Example of their cruelty? Judges 1:7.

How is the period of the judges summed up? Judges 2: 6-13.

Consequence to Israel? Judges 2:14, 15.

What use did God make of the Canaanites left in the land? Judges 2:22, 23.

What effect had these afflictions upon them? Judges 3:9.

Into what sins did they fall?

What were Baal and Ashtaroth?

Did this amount to a formal rejection of their own God? Ezek. 6:9.

How was Israel reproved? Judges 2:1-5.

He had appeared to Joshua in Gilgal, just after the covenant had been sealed by circumcision. He now appears to warn them.

What is said in Judges 2:14, 15; Ps. 106:40, 42; Is. 52:3.

For what purpose were the judges raised up? Judges 2: 16, 17.

How are their backslidings described? Judges 2:17-20.

God's mercy? Verse 18; Deut. 32:36; Hosea 11:8. How were the judges fitted for their work? Judges 3:10.

Did they lead Israel in battle?

How many judges were there?

Repeat their names?

At what place was the tabernacle at this time?

Shiloh.

How long was the period of the judges?

Four hundred and fifty years. Acts 13:20.

Was the land in a state of war during all the time of the judges? Judges 3:30; 5:31; 8:28.

What was the civil capital at this time? Gilgal.

Examples of the fearful anarchy of the times? Read 17th and 18th chapters of Judges.

What peaceful picture have we of this period?

Book of Ruth.

LESSON FORTY-FIRST.

OTHNIEL, EHUD, SHAMGAR, DEBORAH, AND BARAK.

By what were the afflictions of Israel each time preceded? Judges 3:7.

Who first oppressed them? Judges 8.

Where was Mesopotamia?

Historical analogy? Gen. 14.

How long did they serve him? Judges 3:8.

What did they do in their distress? Neh. 9:27; Ps. 22:5; 107:13.

What is meant by the Spirit of the Lord coming upon Othniel?

The Spirit of God came upon him, giving him supernatural mental and physical strength and energy, and wisdom for the emergency.

How alone are we to have strength for our spiritual enemies? Zech. 4:6; Eph. 6:11:13.

Who was Othniel? Judges 1:13-15.

How long was he a judge?

What was the next enemy of Israel?

Why did God strengthen Eglon?

Who were the Moabites?

Who did they join with them?

Who were Ammon and Amalek?

What city did they take?

Peculiarity of Ehud? Compare Judges 3:15 with 20: 15, 16.

What is said of Eglon?

How did Ehud determine to shake off the yoke of the king of Moab?

How did he manage?

How many Moabites were slain?

How did Shamgar distinguish himself?

Under whose dominion was Israel next? Judges 4:1-3; compare Josh. 11:1.

What remarkable woman was raised up? Judges 5:4, 5.

What message did she send to Barak?

On what condition would Barak obey her summons?

Answer of Deborah?

What tribes took part? Judges 5:14-18.

Who informed Sisera of this movement of Barak? What is said of the result? Fate of Sisera? Can the conduct of Jael be defended? Song of Deborah? How may it be divided?

- 1. The Prelude. Judges 5:1-3.
- 2. The Exodus described. Judges 5:4, 5.
- 3. A picture of the dreadful state of the country and dismay of the people. Judges 5:6, 7.
- 4. The charge made by Deborah. Judges 5:9-12.
- 5. The gathering of the people. Judges 5: 13-17.
- 6. The battle. Judges 5: 18-22.
- 7. Curse upon Meroz. Judges 5:23.
- 8. Praise of Jael. Judges 5:24-27.
- Description of the return from the battle. Judges 5: 28-20.

LESSON FORTY-SECOND

GIDEON.

By what is each term of servitude preceded? Jud. 6:1. Who were the Midianites? Num. 25:17, 18.

They were half nomadic, half civilized; had habits of both. Jud. 8:25, 26.

Their kings? Jud. 8:5.

Their princes? Jud. 8:3.

How did they afflict Israel?

Their refuge? Jud. 6:2.

Who joined with the Midianites?

Who were the Amalekites?

With what nation are they contrasted? Deut. 25:17-19; I Sam. 15:6-18.

What is said of their numbers?

Before any relief was sent, of what did the messenger of God remind them? Jud. 6:7-10.

Of a deliverer raised up in a locality nearest the scene. There seems to have already been a collision between the family of Gideon and the Midianites at Mount Tabor, where they had slain his brothers. Jud. 8:18.

How is their appearance described? Jud. 8:19.

Appearance of the angel? Jud. 6:11, 13.

His salutation?

His answer?

Gideon's answer shows an acknowledgment of God's presence as the source of all good; and his absence, the reverse.

What had been the cause? Deut. 31:17.

Note.—The Lord looked upon him. Compare Luke 22:61.

Commission of Gideon? Jud. 6:14; Josh. 1:9; 4:6.

His plea? Compare Ex. 3:11; 1 Sam. 16:11; Jer. 1:6, 7.

His assurance? Verse 16; Ex. 3:12; Josh. 1:5; Phil.

4:13; 2 Cor. 12:9; 1 Cor. 1:26-29.

What sign was granted?

Gideon's fear? Jud. 6:22; Ex. 33:20. Gideon's altar?

Where was the reformation to begin? Jud. 6:25-27. This bullock probably set apart for Baal's sacrifice.

On the morning of the following day, when the people assembled, what was the effect?

Defence of Joash?

Would this institution of worship in the threshing-floor have been right without a divine order?

Where only were sacrifices allowed? Deut. 6:5, 6.

Name given to Gideon?

Who were gathered together? Verse 33.

What is said of Gideon? Verses 34, 35.

Sign from the Lord? Verses 36-40. Compare Hosea 14:5. How large was the army of Israel?

Thirty-two thousand.

Of the Midianites? Jud. 8:10.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand.

Order from God? Jud. 7:2. Compare Deut. 8:17; Is. 10:13-15; 2 Cor. 4:7.

First reduction? Jud. 7:3; Deut. 20:8.

Second reduction? Verses 4-7.

How many were retained?

What incident that night brought courage to Gideon?

How did he manage his men?

What led to a panic among the Midianites?

The pursuit?

What was done with the princes of Midian?

Dissatisfaction of the men of Ephraim? Jud. 8:1.

What is said of Gideon?
What of the men of Succoth?
Punishment of the men of Succoth? Jud. 8:13-17.
Gideon's third great victory?
Who were taken prisoners?
What question did Gideon put to the kings of Midian?
Their ornaments?
Their death?

LESSON FORTY-THIRD.

BOOK OF RUTH.

What two books in the Bible bear the name of women?
What women are mentioned as endowed with gifts of prophecy? Jud. 4:4; 2 Kings 21:14; Luke 2:26.
What women are noted for patriotism? Jud. 5:7.
For patient waiting upon God? Luke 2:27.
For fervency in prayer? I Sam. I.
Purpose of the book of Ruth?
At what period did the events probably take place? Ruth I:I.

Many think about the time of Gideon. Jud. 6:4. "The simple touching interest of the story, the homely honest manners it describes, and the picture of the heartfelt piety given, give us an insight of Hebrew life in the early years of their settlement in Canaan. It forms a contrast to the stormy spirit of the times, and comes in one of the intervals which are described. "And the land had rest."

How does the book open? Ruth 1:4. Interesting associations of Bethlehem? Meaning of the names Elimelech, Mahlon?

"Weakness and sickness."

Chilion. "Consumption and decay."

Note.—Bible names a subject of great interest. Sometimes imposed by God himself.

Examples?

Sometimes change made by earthly monarchs, as in the cases of Joseph and Daniel.

Example of names given for peculiarity of appearance? Examples of a change of name corresponding to change of circumstances?

Striking influence of a name? I Chron. 4:9, 10.

At the end of ten years, what change had taken place in the family circle? Ruth 1:5.

What circumstances induced Naomi to return home? Verse 6.

She seems to have gained little by going to Moab. Temporal reasons should not alone decide our abode.

Lot's choice of Sodom?

Devotion of Ruth? Verses 16-18.

What is said of their reception at Bethlehem? Verses 19-22.

At what time did they come to Bethlehem? How did Ruth support Naomi?

Laws about gleaning? Lev. 19:9; Deut. 24:19.

Character and circumstances of Boaz?

His courteous salutation to the reapers? Ruth 2:4.

His interview with Ruth? Ruth 2:5-10.

Duties of the nearest kinsman under the law of Israel? Deut. 25:5.

Estimate of the character of Ruth? Ruth 2:11.

Was Boaz the nearest of kin?

How was the transaction brought to a close? Ruth 4.

Sacrifices of Ruth?

Her reward?

She left her own country—threw in her lot with God's people. She becomes the wife of Boaz—the ancestor of David and of David's greater son. Matt. 1:5, 6.

David's feeling to the Moabites? I Sam. 22:4.

LESSON FORTY-FOURTH.

1st SAMUEL, 1st Chapter.

With what account does the book of Judges end?

With the history and judgeship of Samson. (The three last chapters not being chronologically arranged.)

Who were the greatest enemies of the Israelites? Jud. 13:1.

How long were they under the Philistines?

Who is at the head of the nation at the beginning of this book?

How long were the judgeships of Eli and Samson contemporary?

Twenty years.

Samson's judgeship was confined to his own tribe. The judgeship of Eli was more general.

How long was Eli judge? I Sam. 4:18. What offices were combined under Eli? Of whose house was Eli?

Ithamar. Compare I Chron. 24:3; I Sam. 22:11; 14:3.

Who was the first high priest?

Who were his natural successors?

Aaron, Eleazar, and Phineas.

Where did Aaron die? Num. 20:27, 28.

For what was Phineas distinguished? Num. 25:11.

What caused a change in the line of the priesthood?

It is not known.

In the union of judge and priest we have an approximation to the monarchy. It is the transition period between the fall of the old and the rise of the new order.

For what was Shiloh distinguished?

How often did Israel assemble at Shiloh? Jud. 21:19-21; 1 Sam. 1:9, 13, 14.

Why were they not allowed, as we are, to have other places of worship?

Of what pilgrims have we here an account?

Wives of Elkanah?

Their sacrificial feast? Deut. 12:17-18; Deut. 16:11.

Character of Hannah?

How were her afflictions aggravated?

Her vow? 1 Sam. 1:11, 12.

- 1. Dedication to God for a life-long service.
- 2. He was set apart as a Nazarite. Num. 6.

Read I Sam. 1:21-23.

Memorial in the name of the child?

Meaning of Samuel?

Early consecration of Samuel? I Sam. I:24; Deut. I2: 5, 6, II.

Mark the devotion of Hannah—her ardent piety and devotion to God in an age of the greatest degeneracy—her giving up the very thing that had been her life-long desire.

Psalm of thanksgiving? I Sam. 2. Compare Luke I:46. What other group is presented? I Sam. 2:12.

What were their sins?

What part of the offering lawfully belonged to the priests? Lev. 2:10.

How did the fearful degeneracy of the times show itself? Mal. 2:5-9.

Character of Eli? 1 Sam. 2:22.

What is said in verse 25?

Sometimes hardening is a divine sentence; Josh. 11: 20; Prov. 15:10.

Before the Lord sent his judgment, whom did he send? I Sam. 2:27.

How did he try to arouse Eli's conscience? Verses 27–36. Was his house to be immediately deprived of the priesthood? Verses 31, 32.

How long after did they live?

Thirty or forty years.

When did the distress in the 32d verse begin? I Sam. 4:22.

What sign was given to Eli? I Sam. 2:34.

When were the predictions in verses 35 and 36 fulfilled?

I Kings 2:35; 2 Sam. 7:11, 27; I Kings 2:27.

This prophecy was fulfilled in both Samuel and Zadok, but principally in *Samuel*, as a prophet of the Lord placed at the head of the nation after the death of Eli.

LESSON FORTY-FIFTH.

1st SAMUEL, 3d Chapter.

What curse had been uttered by the prophet upon the house of Eli in the last chapter?

How was it more definitely expressed through Samuel?

What is said of the rarity of such revelation?

Cause of this?

Degeneracy of the times. The priests were not fit receptacles of the word of God.

Lamp of God? Ex. 30:8; Lev. 24:2. Read I Sam. 3: 4-II.

Revelation to Samuel?

What is said of Samuel? 19-21.

These words form a connecting link between the child-hood and manhood of this great prophet.

At the beginning of chapter 4th, who were ruling over Israel?

Who were the Philistines?

The word Philistine means "strangers," they are supposed to have emigrated from Crete—mentioned in the time of Abraham. Gen. 21:32,34; 26:1,8; Ex. 13:17; 15, 14. When Israel arrived in Canaan, they were a powerful confederacy. Josh. 13:3. Skilful in arts. 1 Sam. 17:5,6; 13:20; Jud. 16:5, 18. They continued to be the powerful enemy of Israel. It is a curious fact that the word Palestine is only another name for Philistia.

Place of the battle? I Sam. 4:11.

Result of the first attack?

Their last resort? Verses 3, 4.

Had such an application of the Ark of the Covenant been made before? Josh. 6:4.

Wherein was the sin now?

Contrast to the spirit of David? 2 Sam. 15:25, 26.

Effect of the Ark of God upon Israel?

Upon the Philistines?

How is the crisis of the nation expressed by the Philistines? I Sam. 4:6-9.

The whole city of Shiloh waited the result.

What two of the family of Eli are mentioned?

Who bore the tidings? Verses 12-14.

Effect upon Eli? Verses 15-18.

Other calamities in the family of Eli? Verses 19-21.

We cannot but put this woman with Hannah. The same devoted spirit was in both.

How is the taking of the Ark referred to? Jud. 18:35; Ps. 78:61.

To Israel it was as though Jehovah had been taken from them.

How regarded by the Philistines?

LESSON FORTY-SIXTH.

THE ARK IN THE COUNTRY OF THE PHILISTINES.

What was the Ark of the Covenant, and why was so much importance attached to it?

How was it regarded by the Philistines?

What did they do with it? I Sam. 5:1.

Effect of its presence in Ashdod? Compare Is. 59:18; 66:6.

Their embarrassing condition? I Sam 5:7, 8.

What is said of the "hand of the Lord at Ekron." Verse 11; Ps. 32:4.

How long was the Ark in the country of the Philistines?

I Sam. 6: I.

Consultation at Ekron? Verse 2.

What advice did the diviners give? Lev. 5; 15, 16; Mic. 6:6-9.

What did they send?

The five golden emerods or boils, to represent the discase with which they had been smitten; five golden mice, to represent the field-mice, which were probably the plague which overran the country. This kind of expiatory present was quite in accordance with a custom locally spread among the heathen—a representation of the member healed, or danger passed through presented to their deity. I Sam. 6:6-9.

What example did they bring before the people? Verse 6. How was the ark removed?

The reason for selecting cows with calves was that they hoped the cows might follow their natural instincts (which was certainly to be expected) and put the God of Israel to the test, though they thereby unconsciously and against their will furnished occasion for the living God to display his power; for the kine (unwillingly enough, "lowing as they went") kept on their way to Bethshemesh.

Feelings of the men of Bethshemesh? I Sam. 6:13. What did they do? Verses 14-17.
Sin of the men of Bethshemesh? 19; Ex. 19, 21; Num. 4:15, 20; I Chron. 13:9-10.
Read Heb. 14:18-29; 10, 29.

LESSON FORTY-SEVENTH.

ARK AT KIRJATH-JEARIM.-1 Sam. 7.

How long was the ark in the land of the Philistines? What were the Philistine cities? How was the deep sense of its loss shown?

I. It was known as the captivity? Ps. 78:61; Judges 18:30.

At this time Shiloh probably destroyed? Jer. 7:12, 14; 26:6-9.

What is said of the joy of its return?

To what place was it taken? I Sam. 7:1; Josh. 18:14. Meaning of Kirjath-jearim?

"Field of the wood." Ps. 132:5, 6.

Feelings of the people? I Sam. 7:2.

What sins had caused his departure from them? I Sam. 7:3.

What promise had been made? Deut. 30:2-10; compare-Joel 2:13.

"Prepare your hearts." Job 11:13, 14; John 4:24.

Did the children of Israel obey the voice of Samuel?

At this juncture all eyes were turned towards Samuel. His training fitted him to be a leader and mediator for the people, second only to Moses.

Where were they gathered, and what ceremony was performed? I Sam. 7:5; Judges 20:1; I Sam. 10:17. What was Samuel to do for them? Verse 5.

Of what was the ceremony of "pouring water" symbolic?
Ps. 22:5. ...

An act of deep humiliation. Sam. 2:19.

How did the Philistines take advantage of this gathering? I Sam. 7:7.

What do we learn from this?

Our spiritual enemy makes his attacks often after moments of special religious enjoyments.

In what was Israel's hope? Verse 8. Ps. 50:15. Symbol of a sucking lamb?

Most suitable to represent a nation just awakened to a new life. They must come by "the blood." Heb. 2:22. We have here the successive steps of a soul returning to God.

What happened while Samuel was engaged in this religious service? I Sam. 7:10; Is. 65:24.

How did Jehovah interfere?

Other similar instances?

Completeness of the victory? I Sam. 7:11-14.

Monument of Samuel?

At this spot, twenty years before, the Philistines gained a great victory. I Sam. 4:1.

How long had they had dominion?

Forty years.

REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF SAMUEL.

His early years, and the purity of his life contrasted with the times in which he lived. "His mother said, I will bring him that he may appear before the Lord, and there abide for ever; and she brought him into the house of the Lord in Shiloh, and the child was young, and she said, For this child I prayed, and the Lord has given me the petition which I asked of him; therefore also I have lent him to the Lord, as long as he liveth he shall be lent

to the Lord. Contrast—the sons of Eli were men of Belial . . . and the sin of the young men was very great before the Lord. . . . But Samuel ministered before the Lord, being a child, and the child Samuel grew before the Lord. Now, Eli was very old, and heard all that his sons did unto all Israel, and said unto them, Why do ye such things?" Notwithstanding they hearkened not unto the voice of their father. . . . But the child Samuel grew on, and was in favor with God and man, and the Lord was with him, and did let none of his words fall to the ground."

Lesson First.—Hophni, Phineas, and Samuel grew up under the same religious advantages. 2 Cor. 2:16.

How was Samuel regarded by the nation? I Sam. 9:13; 16:4, 5.

What is said of the value of his intercession? I Sam. 12: 16; Ps. 99:6; Jer. 15:1.

His purity of life? I Sam. 12:3.

His death and burial? I Sam. 25:1.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHTH.

THE PROPHETIC ORDER.

How were the Jewish people at first governed in things spiritual?

How was the teaching carried on?

By feasts and fasts, sacrifices and offerings, rite and ceremony, type and symbol, and also by act and word. Lev. 10:11.

When and where was the order of priests instituted?
What rendered a new order of things necessary with the advance of the nation?

What order was instituted?

Germs found in the law of Moses? Deut. 13:1; 18: 20-22.

In what sense was Abraham called a prophet? Gen. 20:7.

What other instances have we of the prophetical gift before Samuel? Ex. 17:1; Num. 11:27; Judges 4:4. Meaning of the word prophet?

It is derived from the verb which means to bubble forth like a fountain; the noun then means one who involuntarily bursts forth with spiritual utterances under the divine influence. Ps. 45:1; 2 Peter 2:21.

What did Samuel do to make the prophetic order more permanent?

At what places were these schools of the prophets established? I Sam. 19:19, 20; 2 Kings 2:3; 2:5; 4:38; 42:43.

Of what did they consist?

A school or college, larger or smaller. I Kings 22:6; 2 Kings 2:16.

Who presided over them? I Sam. 19:20; 10:12; 2 Kings 2:3.

What did they study? I Peter I:10.

Musical training? I Sam. 10:5; I Chron. 25:5.

They had weekly or monthly religious meetings. 2 Kings 4:23.

Who were the prophets during the reign of David? Samuel, Gad, Nathan, Heman.

During what period was the prophetic order at its height? Who were the prophets before the captivity?

After the captivity?

How many years between Malachi and the New Testament prophets?

What is said of John the Baptist? Matt. 11:9-13.

In whom did the prophetic order culminate? Deut. 18: 15-18; Acts 3:20-26.

What was one of the marks of the Messiah's kingdom? Joel 2:28, 29.

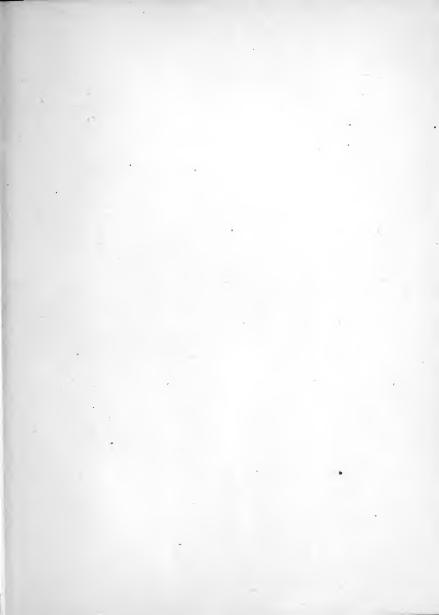
When was this expectation realized and fulfilled? Acts 2: I-18.

Did the prophets fully understand their own prophecies?

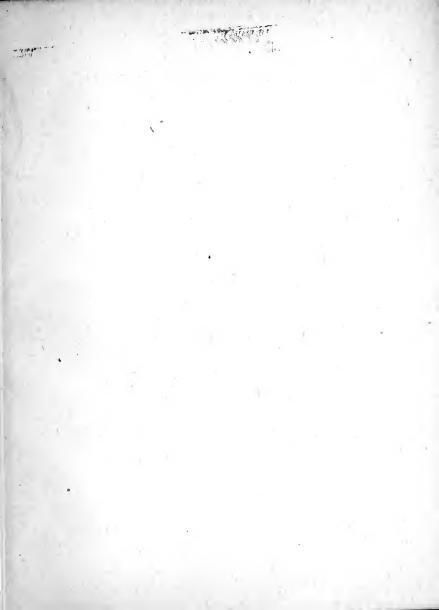
1 Peter 1:8-12.

THE END.





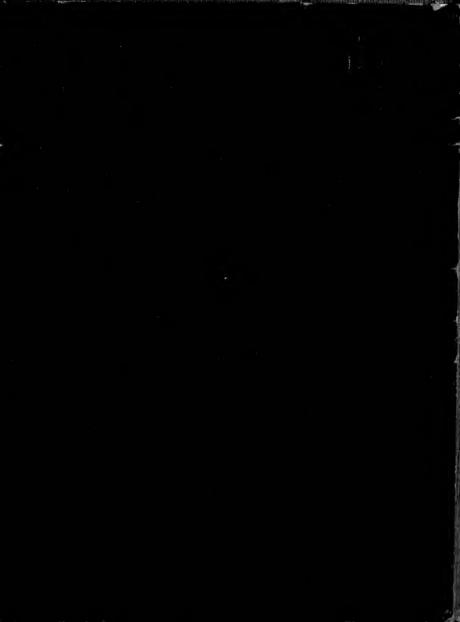




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